THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXII.
NUMBER 7.—

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1885.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8
MOFUSSIL.....13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY.

A FAMOUS SCIENTIFIC lecturer, in answer to the question, 'what is man,' explained to his audience that he was no more than a combination of 23 pounds of carbon, two pounds of lime, twenty ounces of phosphorus, about an ounce each of sodium, iron, potassium, magnesium, and silicon, permeated by some five thousand cubic feet of oxygen, one thousand cubic feet of hydrogen, and fifty-two cubic feet of nitrogen gas. May we enquire, if from this cloud of gases and mass of separated solids emanate the intellectuality of man, his reason and intelligence and consciousness? If it were so, what a fine time we will have of our existence—that this elemental clay would reassimilate with the separate elements is an enjoyable idea, and we wish materialism were true.

"PARIS has had a great sensation. Two police officers, brothers, went into a newspaper office with revolvers and swords, to take revenge for a libellous article; but one of them was himself shot and dangerously wounded." The Parisian editors seem to carry their lives in their sleeves. But America has made a nice provision to ward off the danger; the editors there always entertain cock editors as coadjutors, whose connection with the paper lies in fighting for the pusillanimous literary silk-worms. The editors, then, live in no millennium, hah!

"IT IS WHISPERED," says the World, "that Prince Bismarck's opposition to the English Government is due to the fact that Mr. Gladstone stands in the way of a comprehensive plan for settling the Eastern Question which Prince Bismarck proposed in the summer. This plan was one of the results of the meeting of the three Emperors, and it involved the transfer of a considerable slice of European Turkey to Austria. This method of dealing with Turkey Mr. Gladstone is opposed to, and hence the irritation of Prince Bismarck, who is anxious, before he dies, to complete his work by incorporating the German provinces of Austria with the Empire. Whether this be true or not, the idea that Prince Bismarck is controlled by the great financial houses is practically absurd. Germany has no debt, and could borrow a hundred millions to-morrow if she wanted them. It is clear that on some important points, England is standing in the way, and that Bismarck is returning the compliment by making a settlement of the Egyptian Question impossible."

WE HAVE much pleasure to notice that Mr. W. H. Primrose C. S. I., Lord Ripon's Private Secretary, is to succeed Mr. Horace Seymour as second Private Secretary to Mr. Gladstone.

THE QUESTION of prison discipline has been taken up by the Bombay Government in right earnest, and the results of its interference in respect of corporal punishment for breach of jail rules, seem to be very satisfactory. In the last two years the number of whippings has been reduced from 806 to 129, while the reduction in the same period in the total number of prisoners has been to the extent of only 21 per cent. This marks a strong contrast with the sort of things that goes on in Bengal. Not to mention back hand-cuffings and bow-strings, whipping is considerably less frequent in the Western Presidency than in the Lower Provinces. The Government of Bengal should be ashamed of its mercilessness.

"SOME RATHER alarming information reaches a Bombay paper concerning the ordeal in equitation which the Civil Service Commissioners impose upon young men qualifying for the Indian Civil Service. The commissioners, thinking the ordinary 'twelve lessons for a guinea' course rather too easy a preparation for young men who in India might have to ride a Persian colt or some other fiery untamed steed, have made the test more severe, with consequences of which the tokens have been alarmingly apparent upon Woolwich common, or wherever else it was that the candidates were sent in order to get their necks broken. It is believed that in the event of the new test not proving severe enough, the Commissioners contemplate insisting that no one shall be deemed to have passed in equitation who cannot ride 'Barney,' the circus mule."

"A CURIOUS SUPERSTITION in regard to the ashes of departed kings prevails among the inhabitants of Kolhapore. Within eighteen years the throne of Kolhapore has three times been vacant, and thrice has a Maharajah passed away leaving no son to succeed him. This succession of misfortunes has been attributed by the people to the negligence of their rulers in leaving the remains of Sivajee III. and of other members of the ancient royal family in the cemetery of the Bhonsle family at Kolhapore. In order to dispel their gloomy forebodings, the Regent has sent the ashes of these former rulers to Benares to be disposed of there in accordance with the Shastras." We are glad that the Regent has taken this politic step to satisfy the people, and to dispel the gloom that is hanging over their minds.

THE *New York Herald* of the 17th ultimo says:—"Last Sunday the *Herald* published a list of nearly 700 divorce cases pending in the Courts of Chicago. This morning we print the name of the parties to more than 700 suits on the dockets of the Philadelphia Courts. We also give a similar catalogue for this city, but its length is insignificant compared with that of the other. Fourteen hundred applications for divorce pending in two cities is a startling fact, whose announcement is well calculated to arrest public attention. The more creditable showing of this city is doubtless due to the stringency of the law of New York, which recognises but one cause for a dissolution of the marriage tie." Yet people ridicule the Indian system of marriage. We remember only one Hindu case of divorce in this city during the last one hundred and eleven years and that broke down. It would be an advantage to certain gentlemen of the long gown if divorce among Hindus were more frequent; but even the veriest briefless would, we fancy, cry out, "hold, enough" before we arrive at 700 at a time. Reformers take heed.

TUESDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY.

REUTER has telegraphed to one of the Calcutta dailies, the decision which the British Cabinet has come to as to what further steps should be taken in respect of prosecution of the war in the Soudan. It says: "It is stated that it has been decided to despatch eight thousand reinforcements under General Newdigate to Suakin to open the road to Berber. It is reported that the Cabinet have instructed Lord Wolseley, in the event of the death of General Gordon, to continue the campaign until the insurrection is suppressed. Earl Granville has informed Fehmi Pacha that the British troops will eventually evacuate Egypt, but that it is impossible to fix the date." The object of sending out General Gordon to Egypt was to safely bring back the army from the Soudan. If that is impossible now, and if General Gordon is dead, and if the ultimate object be to evacuate Egypt, there are people who do not see the good of uselessly shedding more blood and spending more money of the tax-payers, merely to punish the Mahdi and to suppress his insurrection. But, against whom has the Mahdi rebelled? Certainly not against the British nation, unless it chooses to think so. Some say, that the prestige of the British arms should be maintained in the Soudan at all events and at any sacrifice. But weightier events, say others, are hanging fire for sometime past, and should any difference arise between the Lion and the Bear, which is not very unlikely, the Government should be able at once to provide adequate measures for coping with the more powerful enemy which is now gnashing his teeth at the very gates of India. The Soudan affair, if prolonged, will perhaps weaken the hands of the ministers, and at an emergency the cabinet will be powerless. The lesser of the two evils should therefore be avoided, and the British army recalled from Egypt. And yet our feeling is against our reason, and we cry with all our might and main, down with the Mahdi. We can tolerate no drawback on British prestige in Asia, whatever may be the cost. Our interest is intimately connected with that prestige.

A BRANCH of the Central National Mahammadan Association has been established at Midnapur, which all the leading Mahammadans of the district have joined.

THE ARAKAN Earth-oil Company pumped 234,300 gallons of oil out of their wells of which they succeeded in refining 65,450 gallons, which they sold at Rs. 4-4, a case. The Company have succeeded in driving Devoe's day-light oil from out of some of our markets by underselling it to the extent of nearly a rupee and-a-half per case. The markets where the Arakan oil chiefly finds sale are Calcutta, Rangoon, Akyab and Moulmein.

BABU JAGADANUND MUKERJEE intends giving an evening party to their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin on Monday, the 23rd February, at his house at Bhowanipur. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of his visit to India, had also, by his presence, sanctified his fine buildings.

THE FOLLOWING gentlemen form the Council of the Calcutta Public Library for the year 1885: Maharaja Narendra Khrishna, President; Raja Suttyanund Ghosal, Vice-President; Mr. J. Hart; Baboo Grish Chunder Ghose; Mr. J. Westland; Mr. J. G. A, DePenning; Baboo Grish Chunder Set; Baboo Amarendranath Chatterjee; Baboo Kally Prosunno Dutt; Baboo Jogendro Chunder Ghose; Mr. H. Moore; Baboo Mohendra Nath Bose; Mr. Maclachlan; Mr. Chambers; Mr. Sterndale; and Mr. Clague, members. We hope they will be able to improve the condition of the Library during their tenure of office.

THE COMPLICITY OF Mr. Charles Palmer, auditor of the accounts of the Calcutta District Charitable Society, in connection with the defalcations made by the head clerk of the Society, having been detected, he has been handed over to the Magistrate to take his trial.

ANENT THE RENEWAL of friendship between Nepal and China, the *Englishman* says:—"We are not greatly concerned with the relations subsisting between Nipal and China, which can never become as close or cordial as they were previous to 1852, but a new interest has been created in the Gurkha Government by the evident anxiety of Russia to interfere in that direction. Colonel Prejevalsky, who is on his way to Lahssa, is commissioned to open communications with Nipal, and if he succeeds in this object, a new centre of political danger will be established on our frontier." Impossible! Russia is not in the good books of China. To think of Russia availing itself of the amity of China with Nepal is to see a ghost in the air, or to dream of the Icelanders attempting the conquest of Russia. The news should, therefore, be received with great caution.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY.

"THE CASE OF Mr. Wilson against the Municipality in respect to the increase of the professional tax has been decided against the Madras Municipality, who are ordered to return the extra amount paid by Mr. Wilson under protest." Other municipalities should gather a moral from the lesson.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE gives the following summary of the nationality of the Police force employed in the Bombay Presidency:—"In round numbers there are 18,000 policemen in this Presidency, more than 6,000 of whom are Mussulmans and about 4,000 Marathas. It is a singular circumstance that the total number of Parsees and Jews in the whole Presidency who have joined the force is only 30. It is somewhat astonishing to learn that in Sind the proportion of men who are not wholly illiterate is 15 per cent., and that in the rest of the Presidency only about 36 men in 100 can read and write." Had Sir Rivers been there, the literate constables would have been exchanged for illiterate ones. Reading and writing produce Calcutta Babus.

IT MAY INTEREST some of our readers to know the number of Germans residing abroad. The following statistics officially published in Berlin show their numbers:—"United States, 1,966,742; Russia, 394,299; Austro-Hungary, 98,510; Switzerland, 95,562; France, 81,988: Holland, 42,026; Great Britain, 40,371; Belgium, 196; Denmark, 33,158; Queensland 11,268; South Australia, 8,978; Victoria, 8,571; New South Wales, 7,521; Italy, 5,221; the Argentine Republic, 4,997; New Zealand, 4,819; Algeria, 4,201; Chili, 4,033; Uruguay, 2,225; Norway, 1,471; Sweden, 953; Spain, 952; Peru, 898; Egypt, 879; Tasmania, 782; Bosnar, 698; Finland, 628; Greece, 314; and Guatemala, 221."

The country which could deport so much of her population to foreign shores must be overpopulated indeed, and the eagerness and anxiety of Prince Bismark to find room for the extra German population ought to be keen. The statistics also give us a clue to German occupation of New Guinea, and a scramble for possession in the west coast of Africa by Germany.

A MADRAS PAPER asks, "What on earth makes those Hindu girls who learn English, adopt such oddly assorted cognomens as Susan Rajagopal, Sarah Pillay, and such like? If this style of thing goes on, we shall soon be hearing Gwendeline Ramasawmy, or Clarice Gladys Chetty, as common every-day names. Only fancy if an English lady dubbed her child Ruthuamal Hamilton, what a sensation there would be. Surely there is an 'eternal fitness of things,' which might well be observed in regard to these matters." We fail to perceive the incongruity of the addition of foreign cognomens by English-knowing Hindu ladies to their names, and we may inform our contemporay that examples of adoption of Hindu names for European girls, if rare, are not unknown, *Pace*, Kamini Phear, Golap Phear, and that they are creating no sensation in England as our friend thinks a Rathuamal Hamilton would do. We rejoice that the Bengal lady graduates and undergraduates have not as yet betaken themselves to that practice, and up to the present are quite content with their homely native names.

REGARDING the Afghan Frontier Delimitation Commission the *Standard* says that "the present position of the Afghan Frontier Demarcation Commission is becoming serious. Sir Peter Lumsden is reported to have submitted a proposition to the British Government to throw himself and the force under his command into Herat, in the case of certain contingencies occurring, which he feared might be probable." From what Soboleff lately said in the *Nova Vramya*, and the apathy shown by the Russian Government with regard to the affair, the inference is evident that Russia is not eager to have the question settled, and that a bad wind is blowing in that quarter. Our Government should take heed from the announcement.

THE *Englishman* says:—"Mr. Westland, the Comptroller-General to the Government of India, goes to Egypt in the beginning of April to succeed Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald as Comptroller of Egyptian Finance. It is said that Mr. Fitzgerald has obtained an appointment in England." We understand that Mr. Gay is to be Mr. Westland's successor in office.

A CONTEMPORARY hears by wire that "extravagant preparations for the ear-boring of the young princes are going on in Theebaw's palace, but want of funds is severely felt. In order to raise money one of the Ministers hit on the expedient of inviting all the wealthy traders to a feast at the palace. On arriving each guest received a numbered ticket, and afterwards a grand drawing took place for gifts of 100 to 200 rupees in value. The traders went home rejoicing, but a few days afterwards each guest was visited by a palace official, and presented with a promissory note for Rs. 5,000 to 50,000, according to his supposed wealth, and informed that the King expected this contribution to the royal loan of twenty lakhs, upon which interest would be duly paid. Very few complied with the demand, a great number are in hiding, and the rest have declared themselves penniless, and applied for relief from the pauper fund." History is repeating itself in Burma. The forced loans of old England are being revived there. But the game cannot last long.

THURSDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY.

WE STATE on the authority of our Allahabad contemporary that "the Government of India has expressed its approbation of the action by the Nizam's Government in the matter of the late *emeute* in which Sultan Nawaz Jung was concerned."

IT IS STATED that the Bombay Government has issued a pretty long resolution on the Report of the Factory Commission, in which it expresses, among other things its full concurrence in the recommendation made by the Commission to apply to the Government of India for extending the provisions of this law as settled by the Bombay Government, following the sense of the recommendations made by the Commission, to the whole of India. But why should the provinces which were not represented on the Commission bind themselves to the recommendations of the Bombay Government? What is feasible in Bombay may be a matter of supreme difficulty in them. If a general Factory Act is necessary, the Government of India should hear what each province has got to say on its behalf before passing an Act which suits a single Presidency. Surely, the Government of India would take a false step if it were to enact a general law on the subject on the lines indicated by the Bombay Government alone.

A SCHOOL OF ART is proposed to be established in Hyderabad.

WE ARE SORRY to say that cholera of a bad type is just now raging virulently in Ward No. VI. The Municipality should take active and prompt measures to arrest its progress.

IT IS STATED that "an appeal has been made to the public of Bombay for assistance towards the relief of the unfortunate sufferers by the recent terrible earthquakes in Spain."

THE IRISHMEN in Cincinnati have started a movement intended to raise 100,000 dols, as a fund for the payment of the Irish members of Parliament, by annual subscriptions of 5 dols. This fund, it is stated, is to be confined strictly to the support of constitutional methods as pursued by Mr. Parnell. Mr. Parnell ought to thank them.

"THE COUNCIL of the Incorporated Society of Authors have determined upon organising at an early date a deputation to Mr. Gladstone with a view to draw attention to the pressing need of legislation on the law of copyright. The council consider that this step has become the more necessary owing to the imminent action of foreign Governments."

"THE returns of the Shipping Office show that the total number of European seamen shipped and discharged fell from 4,843 in 1882-83 to 4,202 in 1883-84. But the number of native seamen shipped and discharged through the office rose from 39,111 to 41,284. The reason for this is said to be that native seamen can be obtained at cheaper rates, and they are temperate in their habits, and that they are more amenable to discipline than Europeans. On account of a strike, for the second time, amongst the Italian firemen and coal-trimmers at Genoa and Marseilles, the Raffael Rubattino Company were obliged to send native firemen from Bombay to those ports. During the year several vessels of the Clan Line, as well as the new additions to the fleet of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, have been manned with native sailors." If the natives can be successful mariners, cannot they also be good railway drivers, and does not the argument of those who denounce the employment of natives on a large scale on Indian railways betray its own falsity and unsoundness.?

"CAPTAIN WILLARD GLAZIER, of the United States Navy, has communicated to the English Royal Geographical Society his discovery of the true source of the Mississippi. This has long been a vexed question, and in June 1881, Captain Glazier organised and led an expedition with the object of finally settling the matter. The expedition proceeded in canoes via Lelch Lake to Lake-Itasca, and, accompanied by an old Indian guide, pushed forward to the south; and the Captain was rewarded by the discovery of another lake of a considerable size, which proved to be, without the shadow of a doubt, the true source of the Mississippi. It is in lat. 47 deg. 13 min. 25 sec., and the lake is three feet above Lake Itasca, the hitherto supposed source of the river. The Mississipi may, therefore, be said to originate in an altitude 1,578 feet above the Atlantic ocean, and its length taking former data as the basis may be placed at 3,184 miles. The tract of country in which the river originates is a remote and unfrequented region."

AN AUSTRIAN OFFICER of high military position has sent to a Vienna paper, a most sensational piece of news. He writes:—"The most influential circles of the Russian Court at Gatchina, are now eagerly discussing a project according to which the Czar proposes to assume the title of Emperor of Central Asia, and to be solemnly crowned in the autumn of 1887 at the sacred city of Samarcand attended by all the Khans and Ameers now under the Russian sceptre. The writer adds that he is aware that he exposes himself with certainty to an official *dementi* for his indiscretion; but he maintains that, nevertheless, the news is perfectly accurate." Perhaps the Czar would like to fix his imperial residence there to escape the Nihilists, of whom he lives in constant dread.

CONSIDERABLE SENSATION has been caused in political circles, by the publication, in an inspired Russian periodical, of an article on the existing relations between Russia and Germany, of which the following is an extract:—"Germany continues to erect forts on our frontiers which are destined as well for offensive as defensive purposes. German subjects in receipt of Government pay are beginning to settle in the border district. They belong to the Landwehr, and will serve in the vanguard in case of a German invasion. A vast network of strategic railways has been constructed in view of war with Russia. Under the influence of Germany, Austria has likewise built large fortresses on her frontiers, and is laying down strategic railroads. Even Roumania, threatened by Prince von Bismarck, has pledged herself to eventual co-operation against us. At Constantinople, Germany is omnipotent. The German Ambassador wields a predominant influence in the councils of the Porte; there is a number of Germans in the Turkish army and financial administration. Germany has opened a legation at Teheran, and will thus, in case of need, exercise powerful influence in Persia. Finally, China has been supplied with European ships and armaments by German contractors, while the Chinese troops are instructed by German officers. On the advice of Germany the vacant territory on the Chinese frontier has been peopled by Chinese, and forts have been erected within 200 miles of the Russian frontier. If we glance at the map from the mouths of the Niemen to those of the Amoor, and from the Baltic Sea to the Pacific Ocean, with the exception of Afghanistan, we cannot put our finger on a single point where the hand of Germany is not to be detected, and where we are not shut in by an iron ring which may either reduce us to submission, or, at a signal from Berlin, be brought to cripple any part of the body of the empire."

FRIDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY.

THE BOMBAY CORPORATORS have been very cruel in offending the feelings of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee. Affected by some Hunterian taint or other, they have, in their Administration Report, actually changed the first syllable of the good Doctor's name into K-A-V. This is intolerable. It destroys all sense of affinity, genus, order, family and species. Every person should have full liberty to proclaim what he is, and no spelling mania should stand in the way. In the name of sacred *Bhagavati* could anything be more pernicious than changing Cow into Kav?

A DELHI CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* reports the following entertaining conversation as having taken place between himself and a native gentleman of that town:—"Well Ram Buksh" said I, "and how is 'Local Seluf' getting on in these parts? I am glad to see that you have been selected a member of the Board." He shook his head gloomily. "Great trouble has come on us," said he in his broad *patois*. "Yes, we have been put to tremendous expense." "How," said I, affecting extreme astonishment, "how on earth can they make you pay? I thought you had merely to control the expenditure of other people's money." "It is not that Sahib," he replied, "the fact is *the price of votes has risen*, and some of us have had to pay two hundred, and some even three hundred rupees to get elected." The virtues of the election system have begun to show themselves one by one; the full complement will come in time. In England some people have to pay lacs, and the lowest cost is over Rs. 5,000 per each candidate. The last elections cost over five crores.

WE CULL the following from the *Spectator*:—"Of all foolish devices, the device of crippling or abolishing the Native Press seems to us the most foolish, the most certain to lead the Government and the English people into pitfalls. The direction of the movement must not be given up, for in their power to afford such direction lies the English moral claim to rule; but the movement itself should be fostered by all the emancipating legislation possible, by sedulous attention to all reasonable requests, and by the most honorific treatment of all men, even if they have a touch of the insurgent about their mental attitude, who come visibly to the front. We do not believe in the juxtaposition of Indians and Europeans in the same work, which is only impeded by their ineradicable differences of thought and method; but we would, as the time grow ripe, try fairly and fully the experiment of purely native administration in certain districts, would utilise the great native capacity for public works—they devised the tank system of irrigation, not we; they built the Taj and the Temple of Sheringham, not we; and they, and not we, founded Benares, Jeypore, and Amritsar,—and we would, in any possible way, for instance by leaving cavalry service to them, open to Indians a path to military distinction."

THE FOLLOWING gentlemen have been appointed visitors of the Presidency Jail:—"Mr. G. E. Keith, Sheriff of Calcutta. Mr. D. J. Zemin. Dr. E. F.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

teenhill, Mr. Hurjeebhoy Rustomjee, Babu Joygoobind Law, Babu Preonath Dutt, and Moulvie Ahmed."

THE DUTY ON Tobacco in England, in 1881, amounted to £8,658,947, nearly one-half of the total income from customs duties of the year, and beat hollow those from wines and spirits in filling up the royal exchequer. What would the Anti-Tobacconists say to this !

THE PERIODICAL OUTCRY of the Bengal Civilians complaining of block of promotion in the service has again been raised. It is a perennial disease with the Civilians, and we hope to see them cured of it as soon as the summer sets in.

THE CASE OF Mr. Sevestre, Assistant Editor of the *Statesman*, against Mr. Byde, an actor of the Theatre Royal, for criminal intimidation, was decided by a bench of Honorary Magistrates, imposing a fine of Rs. 50, on the defendant, and in default of payment of the fine to undergo one month's simple imprisonment. We are glad that Mr. Sevestre took all this trouble to vindicate the liberty of the Press to freely criticise the actions of the performers at a Theatre or other public players.

SATURDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY.

A TRADITION, which may have its root in a truth, runs thus respecting the origin of attar of roses. "To please the voluptuous Jehangir," we read in *Flowers and Flower-lore*, "it is said that his favourite Sultana caused the bath in the palace garden to be filled to the brim with rose-water. The action of the sun soon concentrated the oily particles which were found floating on the surface, and the attendant, supposing the water to have become corrupt, began to skim it for the purpose of taking off the oil. The globules burst under the process, and emitted such a delightful odour that the idea of preparing this delightful perfume was at once suggested."

"WITH REFERENCE to the preliminary negotiations between the English and Russian Governments on the subject of the Afghan frontier, pending the commencement of the labours of the Delimitation Commission, the *Standard* is informed that the Russian Foreign Office made certain representations to ours in the beginning of November last, deprecating the strength of the escort sent from India to accompany Sir Peter Lumsden. The next stage in the negotiations was marked by the formal protest of the English Government to the Russian advance to Pul-i-Khatun, and more recently there have been representations on the subject of Panjdeh. With regard to the last named place, the Foreign Office has the strongest proof that the Ameer's garrison was on military occupation of it before even the Russians had takenMerv."

THE TOTAL number of deaths registered during the week was 273 against 272 and 299 in the 2 preceding weeks and 29 in excess of the corresponding week last year. Under the head of cholera there were 30 deaths against 17 and 13 in the 2 preceding weeks. The quinquennial mean of the week being 22. From small-pox there were three deaths against 2 and 6 in the 2 preceding weeks. Fevers were slightly in excess of the quinquennial mean. The general mortality of the week was at the rate of 32·8 per 1,000 per annum.

THE FOLLOWING comes from a correspondent :

In the beginning of the last month, one Mr. Hext was rashly driving when a Mahomedan boy about 10 years of age was riding by the side on a pony. This was a sight quite intolerable for Mr. Hext who whipped the boy. Unfortunately the thong of the whip coiled round the body of the boy and on Mr. Hext's pulling the whip got the boy to fall when the wheels of Mr. Hext's buggy passed across the body causing instantaneous death. How the authorities at Golaghat are trying to hush up the matter may be best understood from the fact that Mr. Hext was written to and brought before the Magistrate, and in the course of a week, was permitted to go to Bombay for a change of air. The occurrence was attributed to pure accident. Mr. Kennedy, the Sub-Divisional Officer, placed the Moonsiff and the Police at Golaghat under strict orders not to have any process sent to any Tea Estate without first obtaining in writing the permission of the manager concerned. This is the way justice is administered in Assam. Be it distinctly known that there is no law authorising Mr. Kennedy to control the proceedings of the Moonsiff.

WRITING of Sibi a correspondent of a contemporary says :—" Sibi is a place with a bad name, abused by both natives and Europeans. A Persian saying asks " Why did the Almighty make Hades when he had Sibi ?" Tommy Atkins, I think it was, who remarked that Mooltan was only separated from a place that need not be mentioned, by a sheet of brown paper ; but Sibi, he thought, had a burning glass in place of the paper. It may be very hot and uncomfortable at times, but in the month of January the climate is perfect. It is a real pleasure to be out in the sun all day —while at night fire is a necessity."

LORD AND LADY KILDARE are about to visit India, where they will stay for some time at the Court of the Viceroy, Lady Kildare's cousin. They will also pay other visits to relatives in India.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY is pleased to confer upon His Highness Maharao Sri Mirza Raja Khengarji of Kutch, the honourable title of " Sawai Bahadur," as an hereditary distinction.

WE HEAR, the Madras School of Art has just completed a very fine stained-glass window representing the Crucifixion, for the Anglican church at Arkot; it is the first work of the kind that has ever been executed in India.

A TELEGRAM is published from Rangoon stating that a treaty between France and Burma has been entered into, whereby King Theebaw makes over to France his suzerainty over certain Shan States in return for French aid and the detention of the Mengoon Prince. A French Council, it is asserted, will be sent to Mandalay. The French are creating great influence in the Court of Mandalay, and it is time that the Government of India should keep a strict watch over French movements in the Eastern Peninsula.

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT is about to be brought to the bar of the House of Commons in respect of both the present and past condition of the Bellari District, in which, if not an actual famine at least, a severe scarcity is seriously apprehended this year. Mr. Abraham, a landed proprietor, and 103 other influential residents of the district have drawn up a petition to the House of Commons, explaining the neglected condition of their district. They have in their memorial instituted a comparison between the Bellary and the Godaveri districts which latter, they say, have improved much owing to the extension of Mr. Arthur Cotton's celebrated canal system to it.

THE RECENT appointment of Sir Edwin Johnson to the post of Director-General of Military Education is severely criticised by *Truth*, which has reminded the public that he was responsible for the incredible blunder made in under-estimating the expenses of the Afghan war :—" The incarnation of Indian bureaucracy, and absolutely ignorant of everything connected with the English Army, he is suddenly entrusted, at a most critical period of its history, with the duty of superintending, during the next five years, the training and education of its officers, non-commissioned officers, and men."

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, February. 6.—At a Cabinet Council held to-day it was resolved to give Lord Wolseley *carte blanche*, promising him every assistance that he may demand. Every effort will be made to save General Gordon if he should prove to be still alive.

9.—It is stated that it has been decided to despatch eight thousand reinforcements under General Newdigate to Suakim to open the road to Berber. It is reported that the Cabinet have instructed Lord Wolseley, in the event of the death of General Gordon, to continue the campaign until the insurrection is suppressed. Earl Granville has informed Fehmi Pasha that the British troops will eventually evacuate Egypt, but that it is impossible to fix the date.

9.—The 3rd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, 1st Battalion of the Cold Stream guards, and second Battalion of the Fusiliers have been ordered to Egypt, and the 20th Hussars and the 19th and 107th Regiments to Suakim.

10.—The 11th, 37th, and 53rd Regiments have been ordered to proceed to Egypt. The 20th Hussars go to Egypt, and not to Suakim as stated yesterday. The Guards embark on Saturday next, and will proceed direct to Suakim. It is stated that six hundred Canadian Militia are coming to England to be employed on garrison duty.

11.—The orders for the 37th Regiment to proceed to Egypt have been countermanded, the 3rd Regiment being substituted in its place. The 106th Regiment has also been ordered to Egypt.

Cairo. Feb. 8.—An official despatch received to-day from Lord Wolseley states that there is no news respecting General Gordon. His Lordship expresses his belief that Sir Charles Wilson's party has been rescued.

A telegram has been received from Lord Wolseley stating that he has sent a messenger to ascertain, if possible, the fate of General Gordon. The Shukriyeh tribes have joined the Mahdi, and therefore the tribes on both banks of river are hostile to our troops.

10.—It is stated that General Gordon was stabbed during the capture of Khartoum, and that he died on the 4th instant. It is also said that his adherents, including women and children, were massacred by the rebels.

11.—Later news received here to-day states that refugees from Khartoum report that Faragh Pasha opened the gates of the city to the Mahdites on the 26th of January. General Gordon, on rushing out of his place to ascertain the cause of the commotion, was slain on the threshold. The date of his death, February 4th, given in a previous message, is consequently an error.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1885.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

UNDER the sensational title of " Will Russia Conquer India " Professor Vambery, the great authority on Central Asian affairs, has contributed a remarkable article to the January number of *Nineteenth Century*. The learned Professor, as the reader knows, has for twenty years made the Central Asian question his special study ; but his strong bias against Russia has always stood in the way of his forming correct judgments on it. In the paper under notice Professor Vambery reviews the progress of the Russian advance in the direction of India, and resumes all that he has told on the subject, in the past. He maintains that Muscovite plans as to India, date from the capture of Tashkend by a clever *coup-de-main* in 1864. General Tchernayeff, the head of the expedition, wrote :—" The mysterious veil which has hitherto covered the conquest of India, a conquest looked upon until now as fabulous, is beginning to lift itself before my eyes." In 1868 Bokhara was overthrown, and practically made Russian territory, though the Amir was permitted to remain upon his throne. The formal annexation of Bokhara to the Muscovite Empire, Professor Vambery thinks, will take place in a short time. In 1873 Khiva shared the fate of Bokhara, and its absorption into the dominions of the White Czar is merely a question of time. Khokhand was seized in 1876, and its Khan refusing to play the part of prophet, it was at once annexed. The three Khanates having been overthrown, the Russians directed their attention to the eastern shores of the Caspian. These shores formed the Russian boundary in this direction until the late Afghan war. The British invasion of Afghanistan furnished the Russians with an opportunity of advancing their outposts. The construction of the Central Asian Railway system was taken in hand. Then came the capture of Geok Tepe, with the fall of which the protecting barrier to the south of Central Asia was broken. " There," says Professor Vambery, " where the panting camel used to painfully toil on, the railway train glides smooth and swift. Russian postillions, carolling gay songs, pass along the Kizil-arvat route, about 136 miles in length, without being molested ; and solitary merchants traverse with their wares regions where formerly even the shadow of a western man could not dare to show itself. At the very time, I am writing this, plans are maturing in Russian circles, not only to continue the railway line between Kijil-arvat and Ashkabad, but to extend it from the former place to Sarrakhs, and in due time to lay down the rails between Sarrakhs and Herat." In 1876 the Russians were still on the borders of the Caspian. They are now firmly established in Merv and Sarrakhs and are claiming a portion of Afghanistan as their frontier. As the English in India, so the Russians in Central Asia account for their gradual and steady advance by the force of circumstances. The Muscovite in Central Asia has merely followed the example of John Bull in India ; and the former cannot, therefore, blame the latter for his conquest and annexation of province after province.

The most interesting part of Professor Vambery's paper under notice is that in which he points out the advantages which Russia possesses for her operations in Asia as compared with England. In the first place, Russia can denationalise and absorb conquered peoples, while England is neither able nor willing to do this. In the second place, the despotic form of Government which prevails in Russia gives her the most absolute power in the disposal of the public money and of the lives of her subjects in carrying out plans of conquest without check or opposition on the part of the people. In England the sovereign will of the nation decides the policy of the Government. The third advantage possessed by Russia, Professor Vambery tells us, consists in her large army, which considerably exceeds a million, and she can, besides, count upon the aid of a vast number of Asiatic auxiliary troops, who, incited by hopes of plunder, will join her standard. The Professor observes :—" In the minds of Central Asiatics an expedition to India is identified with historical fame, and inseparable from the power and might of a great conqueror ; and just as they are unable to picture to themselves a Jengiz Khan, a Timur and a Nadir, except as the happy conqueror of wealthy India, they expect also from Russia, which is following in the footsteps of the mighty conquerors of Asia, the same postulate of heroic feats of war; and the number of nomad adventurers, who, greedy

of booty, would join the Russian expedition, would be a very considerable one. The nomadic element has always furnished the largest contingent to the armies invading India from the north; and if these nomads up to the time of Nadir Shah appeared in the field, drilled still in the spirit of the military organisation of ancient Russia, Russia will take good care that these marching with her shall answer in all respects the modern expectations as to a militia of this kind." We readily recognise the value of these advantages possessed by Russia; but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that England can raise a practically unlimited Native Army in India in the event of Russian invasion. Professor Vambery is inclined to think that in her struggle with Russia, England would be menaced by, and be in danger of her Native allies and Native Army. This is a great mistake. The Native Chiefs know very well that it would be to their interest to remain loyal to the British Crown. In times of danger England can always count upon their help. We may assure Professor Vambery that in the case of an attempted Russian invasion, she can also rely upon her native troops to repel it. It is true that in 1857 the Native Army in Bengal rose, but the rising, as Sir James Outram has aptly described it "was the madness of a moment." These same sepoys who rebelled had conquered India for their alien masters; and even during the Mutiny the Punjabis helped the English to put down the rising. In the event of a Russian invasion, the Native Army will be very useful as an auxiliary, and the British Government has in its power to increase it to an unlimited extent. But our Government must cease to treat the Native army as mere mercenaries, if it desires to ensure its loyalty. According to Professor Vambery, the fourth advantage possessed by Russia lies in the greatly increased rapidity of communication between the mother country and its Asiatic dominions. In this respect, too, England has gained much during the last few years. It took something like 30 days to send the news of the Mutiny to England; it would now take less than an hour. Then, troops starting from Southampton would now reach Bombay in about the time they could have marched from Calcutta to Cawnpore in 1857. All these advantages are so obvious that we wonder how could a keen observer like Professor Vambery could shut his eyes to them. But we forget that nothing blinds a man so much as prejudice. In the fifth and last place Professor Vambery speaks of the respect and prestige which Russia is enjoying in the eyes of the Asiatics. There is, we must confess, some force in this. The unfortunate action of the British Government in respect to the Afghan Boundary Commission has tended, to enhance the prestige of Russia in the eyes of Asiatics. Professor Vambery, in a recent letter to the *Times*, pertinently observes that, "to be kept waiting on some body is a thing to which only the inferior will acquiesce by command of his superior, and as the Afghans and other Asiatics will not find any other explanation for the tardy appearance of the Russian Commissioner, the delay is certainly most detrimental to the *prestige* of England in the East." The British Government, if it had been wise, could have easily avoided this humiliation in the eyes of Asiatics. It should not have despatched the Afghan Boundary Commission without a previous settlement of all preliminary points between the two cabinets.

Whether in the event of an attempted Muscovite invasion of India, England or Russia will win is a question which Professor Vambery leaves to another occasion. We need not therefore discuss it here. But we believe that Russia's object is not the invasion of India with a view to conquering and annexing the country, but to be in a position to threaten it for the purpose of paralysing England's action in Turkey. This is clearly proved by General Soboleff's letter which has appeared in a recent issue of *Russ*. The General who is a well known Russian officer and expert in Central Asian affairs, points out that Russia is most anxious to obtain possession of the Bosphorus, and the only obstacle in the way of her achieving it is the opposition of England. As she finds the direct road too difficult and dangerous, she has acceded to take another path. General Soboleff *writes*:—"We *do not* want India for itself, but what we want and intend to have is the Bosphorus. If England will really become our friend and will not oppose us there, we will even support her rule in India. But we know that the English who are a cunning and sly people, will not believe us. They will say that, once on the Bosphorus, Russia would threaten India also from that point." Again: "We can only defeat the enemy by striking at his very heart, which in the case of England means India." We think General Soboleff has in this matter correctly interpreted the will of the Russian people. To obtain possession of the Bosphorus has for a long time been the aim of Russia, and she will leave no means untried to realise it. There can be no manner of doubt that the most effective means which Russia can adopt for paralysing England's action in Turkey is to threaten Afghanstan. With the occupation of Merv and Sarrakhs she is now in a position to do so. The moment England dares Russia to enter the Bosphorus, the latter will advance upon Herat and thus threaten English dominion in India. The close proximity of Russia to Afghan territory will be of enormous advantage to her in this respect.

THE SOUDAN DISASTER.

GENERAL GORDON'S fate is still uncertain. He may still be a prisoner in the hands of the false prophet. Reuter telegraphed that the General was stabbed during the capture of Khartoum, and that he fell fighting. There is but one feeling throughout India at the fate of the gallant soldier who so long defied the Mahdi, and held Khartoum. Intense grief is felt by every loyal subject of our beloved sovereign, by every admirer of bravery and gallantry, by every strong upholder of British honor and British *prestige*, at the disaster in Soudan. We can easily understand the nature of the excitement that now prevails in England. The report of the calamity could hardly be believed at first. But when the accuracy of the report was beyond all question, the British public was mad with grief. When the report could no longer be doubted, the news had a stunning effect both here and in England. The paroxysm of grief is not yet over. It will not subside till the fate of Gordon is avenged, the Mahdi overthrown, Khartoum captured, and the Soudan reconquered. This is no time for vain reproaches at the past conduct of the Ministry. Lord Wolseley must be supported. British honor is at stake, and British *prestige* must be maintained at any sacrifice. It is fortunate that the first General of England is now on the spot. His military genius is fully equal to the task before him. It is absurd to speak now of the difficulties in the Soudan. Lord Wolseley knows how to overcome these difficulties. His star is now in the ascendant, and he will scatter the Mahdi's troops like chaff before the wind. Speak of the bravery of the Arab troops before the disciplined forces of England! Success in the Soudan is certain. The false prophet will soon lay down his arms before the majesty of England, and acknowledge British supremacy. Talk of British prestige sustaining a shock at the fall of Khartoum! British *prestige* is built on foundations which reverses like these met in the Soudan can never shake. British prestige is founded on a firmer rock than the sandy deserts of Soudan. But we all shed tears for the gallant soldier, who if report speaks true, has been ruthlessly slain. He exercised a strange fascination over the tribes whom he so long held under control. He was looked upon as a hero, who was born to rule them. The Mahdi in giving out that General Gordon had assumed Mahomedan garb and become his follower probably expressed the feelings of the people by whom he was surrounded. They all wished the General to remain with them, and be one of them. If he had shown the slighest sympathy for Islamism, they would have crowned him a king. Had he not possessed a strong hold on the affections of the people he would have been murdered long before this. We do not believe much in treachery in Khartoum. The Mahdi might have employed nefarious means to surprise the real hero of Khartoum. But his diabolical arts alone could not have succeeded in overcoming Gordon. Gordon's real danger lay amongst his most devoted followers. They believed in him, they doted on him, they wanted to make him their king. But Gordon was a true Englishman. He would never say or act in such a way as an English gentleman would afterwards repent of. He has fallen, he has died the death of the brave. The British nation will rise as one man to deluge, if need be, the sandy deserts of Soudan in the blood of England's enemies. The British lion, when aroused, knows no obstacle in achieving success in the field. Nothing can resist his course, when his spirit is awakened. Let there be war to the knife, if necessary, to avenge the fate of Gordon and his adherents who have been massacred for him. May glory ever attend the arms of our sovereign!

Since the above was written the following telegrams have been received:

*Bombay Feb.*12.—A special *Bombay Gazette* telegram from London says that telegrams received there from the Soudan leave no room for doubt that, as was suspected from the first, Khartoum fell through treachery. The traitors are believed to have been two Pashas who owed their position entirely to General Gordon's favour. General Gordon had always shown every confidence in them, and had never doubted their loyalty. It is believed that plans for the capture of the city had previously been arranged between these Pashas and the Mahdi. The Mahdi's followers made a pretence of assaulting Omdurman, a few miles from Khartoum on the other bank of the White Nile. The greater part of the garrison of Khartoum, seeing Omdurman beset by the Mahdi's followers, was decoyed by the strategem, and went out to repel the attack.

The traitor Pashas then opened the gates in their charge and admitted the rebels into the city. Horrible scenes ensued. The rebels swarmed into the city and conducted themselves with great savagery. The palace occupied by General Gordon was the chief object of their attack. General Gordon, on coming to the door of the palace to rally a few faithful troops who clung to him, was stabbed, and the wound which was then inflicted resulted in his death. The telegrams do not state whether General Gordon fell into the hands of the enemy on being stabbed, or whether he died among those who had been loyal to him. Fearful scenes were enacted when the city was captured. A general and merciless massacre of the inhabitants went on for hours. The rebels were relentless and spared no one, saving those who sympathised with the Mahdi's cause.

THE COLLAPSE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

THE REPORT of the Sanitary Commission has been wrecked on the rock of exegesis. Law-drafting as an art is still in a very primitive condition in this country, and our legislators, in their attempt to generalize, often make our laws vague and uncertain. It is not remarkable, therefore, that there should be frequent wrangling about the meaning of particular sections of our laws, and no less frequent attempt at tinkering them. In the present instance, the notorious Section 28 of the Municipal Act has proved a veritable puzzle for our law expounders. When Sir Richard Temple got it up, he distinctly stated that he wanted it to enable him to force the Municipal Commissioners to execute any particular work in a particular locality which may demand immediate attention, but which the Commissioners might have neglected. With this view the provision was added that the special Commission should specify the particular work or works which had to be taken in hand, and which could be accomplished in less than two years. The Commission was further required to submit an estimate of cost of the said work or works, so that, in the event of the Corporation failing to execute it or them, the Government may take the money from theCorporation and get the needful done under the supervision of its own officers. Sir Rivers Thompson, when about to appoint the Commission, had the Section before

him, and knew perfectly well what was wanted, and, writing to the Corporation on September 20, distinctly stated that "the Commission will not seek to apply any ideal standard of perfection to the provision of the cleaning and conservancy of the Town. They will report their opinion of its sufficiency after giving due consideration to all the circumstances of the case." Messrs. Beverley and Lidderdale, however, scorned to be so trammeled; and between their law and science on the one hand, and exegetical 'cuteness on the other, they developed a veritable camel from their own inner consciousness. They could not brook the idea of "giving due consideration to all the circumstances of the case," and they shirked the condition with disdain. Sir Rivers gave the assurance that "the Commission will not seek to apply any ideal standard of perfection," and the Commission ran slick into the empyrean of idealism. What their ideal was they did not deign to define. No, not even to their colleague, and yet they insisted upon their said colleague to accept the ideal. No wonder Mr. Cotton failed to perceive the beauty and propriety of running after this cusp of the rainbow. He insisted upon some definition, but he got none; and that, obviously, because his colleagues had none to give. And this wrangling about the meaning of a few words broke up the Commission as a useful entity. One member pulled in one direction, and the two other in another. One was nerved by the rectitude of his purpose and the force of common sense, and the other depended upon the inertia of official weight and numerical superiority. Had Messrs. Beverley and Lidderdale put forward Dr. Richardson's Hygeia, or the sanitary house of the late Healtheries, there would have been something tangible, but the fight was for something vague, undefined, and totally unconditioned. This was certainly not a very pleasant position. But the majority could not get up any thing better, until Mr. Cunningham came to the rescue. As a thorough master of the science called the rigmarole and even superior to the logician of Hudibras, who could split the breadth of a hair into a thousand parts, he worked out the idea into something like a study of Whistler's in sepia, or, as it struck us, like the shadow of a fist which produces a rabbit on the wall for the delectation of little children. Even this, however, owing to the shyness of the learned judge to appear as a witness to back his own opinions, has not been embodied in the Report, and the public is left wide at sea as to whether the majority were devising schemes for the attainment of their ideal, or simply to justify their appointment and carry out orders. We say 'wide at sea,' because we do not care to express ourselves more definitely. Anyhow, we have the law before us, which insists upon some specific work which may be accomplished in less than two years, with the ordinary available resources of the Municipality, and the cost of which must be definitely stated, and a Report dwelling on mere generalities, on more effectual drainage, more extended water supply, better supervision of conservancy, and other unmeaning truisms can be of no avail for them, and the four months' salary paid to Mr. Beverley for such truisms is a most unconscionable waste of public funds. In two or three instances 5, 10 and 20 per cent. additions to the present outlay on particular departments have been recommended, and these are certainly definite enough. But as no time has been fixed for which the addition should be made they are simply *ultra vires*. The law does not leave it to the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor to fix the time and the amount, and, without the fixation of the amount and the time, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot lawfully call upon the Corporation to carry out the works proposed. Should he, notwithstanding this difficulty, order any particular work to be done under Section 29, the case would certainly come under the Specific Relief Act and the revisional jurisdiction of the High Court. Not that the Corporation will actually resort to law, but they will be the victims of an overridden law. This fiasco has been brought on entirely by the penchant for dialectic subtlety and superior exegetical acumen which affected the majority of the Commission. Had this pruriency not broken out, and the majority contented themselves with ordinary common sense, nothing of the kind would have happened. Had they, for instance, reported that 20 of the worst tanks, naming them, and ten of the filthiest *bustees*, defining them, should be improved at a cost of five or six lacs, they would have been entirely within the letter of the law, and no one could have assailed their report. There are enough of bad tanks and filthy *bustees*, and it would have simply amounted to a matter of opinion as to whether they should be allowed precedence or not. Mr. Cotton could not have assailed such a recommendation, and Sir Rivers could have applied the flattering unction to his *amour propre* by ordering the works to be done. The Corporation could not have questioned the correctness and legality of the order, and the honor of Messrs. Payne, Cunningham & Co. would have been fully vindicated. It was an evil hour when Mr. Beverley caught the itch of exegesis, and that has brought on the collapse of his report. His only hope now lies in the sophistic resources of the Bengal Office. They might devise means of getting out of the legal fix. We are satisfied, however, that the Report of the Commission can never be made to stand under Section 29 of the Municipal Act.

THE REPORT OF THE JAIL COMMISSION.

GRAVE charges against the management of Bengal jails in general, and specially against that of the Presidency Jail, were from time to time published in the *Statesman*. Things were brought to light which were at once shocking and disgraceful, and they could not be allowed to pass unnoticed. The Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, appointed a Commission to make a full enquiry into the allegations made against the administration of the Presidency Jail. The Commission consisted of Mr. Harrison, Mr. Lambert, Mr. Marsden, Mr. Gupta, Syed Amir Hossein, and Babu Jadulal Mullick, who are also the official visitors of that Jail and their report is now before the public. The allegations were, we quote from the Government Resolution, "that prisoners in the Presidency Jail were frequently punished by having their hands handcuffed behind their backs and then drawn up by straps behind the shoulders till the palm rested on the nape of the neck, or till the fingers could reach the crown of the head; that the hands were kept in this position by a rope attached to the centre of the handcuffs and fastened to the prisoner's neck, thereby arching the body and causing intolerable pain; that while so tortured the prisoners were sometimes marched up and down in the burning sun for five and six hours, and sometimes thrown into the cells for hours; and that while undergoing the treatment they were not supplied with either food or water." These were serious charges, but we are glad to find they have been completely disproved. The Lieutenant Governor says that—

> Mr. Beadon the Superintendent, in introducing the system used by him in applying back handcuffs, acted in a manner unauthorised by the Jail Code, and which would certainly not have been approved by Government; but it is not true that the prisoners' hands were drawn up in the manner described to the nape of the neck or till the fingers could touch the crown of the head, nor that they suffered the punishment when fasting, nor that water was denied to them. The statements that they were thrown into cells while so handcuffed; that a man so handcuffed was rescued from drowning by the Jailor; that the latter was often aroused by the cries and groans which filled the prison; that the convict warders who applied the handcuffs had been convicted of manslaughter or murder, and that their tickets of leave had been cancelled for ruffianism are also false.

The statements made regarding Jordon were also found on inquiry to be a tissue of falsehoods:

> The Deputy Commissioner made no entry about him in the visitors' book; he was not handcuffed for days together, and never in the manner described in the columns of the *Statesman*; he was punished with back handcuffs on three occasions in August and September, but he was not in hospital for any cause whatever after May. The official visitors had him examined by Dr. Sanders, the Superintendent of the Mayo Hospital and a distinguished officer, who has never had any connection with the Presidency Jail. He certified that Jordon had no bruises on his body, nor any marks of old injuries; that he had no dislocation of any of his joints and no ribs broken, and that he appeared to be in good health.

It was said that numbers had died under the cruel treatment received in the Jail but it was proved to the satisfaction of the Commission that—

> So far from numbers having died from similar treatment, it is shewn by the prison registers that among the prisoners who have died in the jail since the introduction of the punishment only four had ever been sentenced to it, and that it was certain that the deaths of three out of these four could not be connected directly or indirectly with the punishment.

It has been proved that inquests in cases of death in the Presidency Jail are not held by the Superintendent of the Jail. They are invariably held by the Coroner of Calcutta with an independent Jury.

The allegations regarding floggings in Bengal Jails are almost all false:

> There was a very great number of floggings, for the most part of slight character, in 1879, but the free recourse to this punishment was checked immediately on its coming to the notice of Government, and as a matter of fact the number of floggings in the whole province has fallen from 8,324 in 1879 to 349 in 1883. The maximum number of stripes which can be awarded is thirty . . . . . Consequently the statements regarding the horrible lash alleged to be used in some jails and prisoners receiving two hundred lashes and the like are pure fabrications.

The statement about the photograph taken by Dr. Mackenzie is a misrepresentation of an actual fact:

> It is true that such a photograph was taken several years ago of a prisoner sentenced judicially to be flogged when tied up to the triangle; but the photograph was taken before the punishment was inflicted, so that the story of blood streaming from the body, which formed the gravamen of the charge, is untrue. This photograph, which the Lieutenant-Governor has seen, was one of several taken under official orders to illustrate answers to enquiries which had been made respecting the modes in which various punishments were inflicted.

The story about the Afghan prisoner whose brother is supposed to have assassinated Mr. Justice Norman, resolves itself when examined into almost pure fable:

> The official visitors report that an Afghan was sentenced to three years' imprisonment by Mr. Justice Norman on the 24th January 1870, and was again sentenced to two years imprisonment for striking a warder with a hammer on the head in the middle of 1872, nearly a year after the assassination of Mr. Norman. This man did not die in hospital. He was released on the expiry of his sentence, and sent to the frontier on the 28th January 1875, and since that date nothing has been heard of him. The connection of this prisoner with the murderer of Mr. Justice Norman could exist only in the mind of the fabricator of the fiction.

Referring to the subject of the food of the prisoners, it is found—

> That on the recommendation of the Prison Conference, appointed by the Government of India in 1877, a scale of diet was introduced, which was afterwards considered insufficient. It was, however, increased early in 1880 under the orders of Sir Ashley Eden. The sickness and mortality in the Bengal jails were heavy in 1879, and it was held by the Inspector-General of Jails, and by the Government of Bengal, "that this was to some extent due to the reduced diet: but the Government of India, in a Resolution dated the 3rd January 1882, recorded that, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, good grounds had been shewn for the conclusion that the connection between the mortality and the Conference diet had been too hastily assumed. The diet scales, however, still maintained in the Bengal jails, are the more liberal ones introduced in 1880, and not those recommended by the Prison Conference of 1877, and approved by the Government of India. The rules forbid penal labour being exacted from prisoners while on penal diet, and the Inspector-General of Jails reports that there is no reason whatever for supposing that this rule has ever been broken in the Presidency Jail.

It is freely admitted that a certain substratum of facts underlies some of the charges made in the *Statesman*, but by far the greater number of them are "either absolutely false or grossly exaggarated." There is enough in the Report of the Jail Commission, and even in the Resolution itself to make us feel, however, that the whole system is faulty. It is not only this Superintendent or that Superintendent whose conduct is to be censured, but the Jail Code itself requires thorough revision and improvement. The actual facts which were elicited during the investigation show that the punishments prescribed are such as no Superintendent, however vigilantly attentive he may be to the details of prison management, can ever hope to mitigate their severity by the utmost precaution. We do not at all wonder that Mr. Beadon, the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, discouraged complaints by the prisoners. If he were to hear complaints and investigate into their truth, he would have nothing else to do during the whole day. In case of "stubborn prisoners," back hand-cuffs are allowed by the Jail Code. We cannot expect a Jail Superintendent to have too much of the milk of human kindness in him. If he has much of it he has mistaken his vocation. As we said before, the system of Jail discipline, which is in vogue at present, is utterly vicious, and loudly calls for reform. Any Superintendent, who conscientiously discharges his duty and is a strict disciplinarian, will in many instances act exactly in the same way in which Mr. Beadon acted. We would in no way extenuate the fault of Mr. Beadon. He deserves the gravest censure for the manner in which he

performed the work entrusted to him. He does not come out scatheless out of the enquiry which was held, and the facts which were brought to light clearly prove that his conduct was liable to severe condemnation; and we feel disappointed to find that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has let him off with a simple "warning." Mr. Bedon merited a severer penalty than the mere recording of an official censure, and a threat of dismissal in case of "repetition of faults." Well, all this may be kind and judicious with regard to Mr. Beadon personally, but we are so perverse as to believe that this leniency towards the Superintendent will make matters ten times worse than they have hitherto been in the Presidency Jail.

So the hubbub about systematic cruelty, torture, and inhumanity towards the prisoners in Bengal Jails has ended in smoke. All the agitation made in this country about public wrong has a strange fatality about it. As a rule no good comes out of it. With regard to the subject under comment the Lieutenant-Governor refuses to believe that the Government were true. "It is quite clear," says His Honor "that the result of the enquiry held by the official visitors shows that the gravest of the allegations made in the *Statesman* and elsewhere are absolute falsehoods, or gross exaggerations or wilful distortions of facts; and the Lieutenant-Governor must express his surprise that such statements should have been published in a newspaper like the *Statesman* apparently without any effort to test their truth." The results of the enquiry showed that the information supplied to the *Statesman* was not all correct. But His Honor himself admits that some of the statements had a substratum of truth underlying them, and unless our contemporary, in the discharge of a public duty, had brought the facts which came to his notice before the public, no inquiry would have been made into them, and the defects which are admitted to exist would not have drawn the attention of the authorities. The exposure in the *Statesman* has done good and our contemporary should have been praised and not blamed for the course he adopted.

THE BENGAL AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

THE much-talked-of and long-expected Agricultural Department for Bengal has at last been created, and Mr. Finucane has been placed at the head of it. We do not care to discuss whether this officer possesses any special aptitude for the work which has been entrusted to him. It may be that the special duty in which Mr. Finucane was engaged in connection with the Durbhunga Raj has given him a thorough insight into agricultural questions, or it may be that the only vouchers for his qualifications are the magic letters B.C.S. The real question is, whether there was any necessity for the creation of this new Department and whether it will do any practical good. Sir Ashley Eden's views on this subject are well-known. So long as he remained at the head of the Bengal Government, he strongly resisted all proposals pressed upon him for the creation of an Agricultural Department in his satrapy. He was told that the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, which had been organised by Sir John Strachey a few years before, had achieved wonders, and that the establishment of a similar department in the Lower Provinces was most desirable. This elicited a remarkable and scathing minute from Sir Ashley Eden, in which the worthlessness of the North-West Agricultural Department was most mercilessly exposed. The subject was then allowed to drop, and it was not raised again until Sir Ashley had handed over the Government of Bengal to his successor. Sir Rivers Thompson was a member of the Supreme Government when the recommendation of the Finance Commission about the establishment of Agricultural Departments in India was discussed and accepted. It was, therefore, only natural that he should eagerly take up the question of creating such a department for Bengal as soon as he was placed at the head of its affairs, and he has now the satisfaction of having established it. He thinks that he has effected an important reform, and he is proud of it.

But will the department now erected under the auspices of Sir Rivers Thompson do any practical good? Will it promote agricultural reform in this Province? The *Pioneer*, which has always been the most ardent champion of the North-West Department of Agriculture, naturally answers the question in the affirmative. Our contemporary tells us that the Indian cultivator must be induced to adopt such improvements as experience may show to be beneficial; and that, without shocking the prejudices of the Bengal peasant by ill-considered innovations in his time-honoured system of agriculture or disgusting him by an injudicious insistance on the use of modern appliances, there is ample scope for educating him on the lines to which he is accustomed. The writer in the *Pioneer* says:—"Well-irrigation and a system of loans for sinking the necessary wells; the extension of irrigating canals; the construction of embankments; the encouragement of expenditure under the Land Improvement Act; the selection of good seed, and attention to the proper winnowing and cleaning of grain, especially in the matter of wheat; the introduction of paying crops; the laying out of vegetable gardens, and the planting of orchards in the vicinity of large towns and villages; improvement in manuring, in the storage of fodder, in the care and breeding of cattle; attention to the rotation of crops, and where holdings are large enough, to the benefit of allowing a portion of the land to lie fallow; the reservation of grazing lands; the improvement of roads and communications with the nearest marts; the establishment of land banks for the assistance of cultivation. All these are matters which an agricultural department can serve to promote, nor would we exclude from its programme the cautious introduction of new implements of farming." The panacea for agricultural distress in India and in England is often said to lie in improved farming, and it is the special business of an agricultural department to promote the introduction of such farming. The *Pioneer* itself in discussing this important question a few years ago, wrote:—"The practical farming whose object is to produce a satisfactory balance-sheet, knows that improved farming is not always profitable. A larger gross yield may be accompanied with smaller net profits. Artificial measures may increase the production, but they are costly, and it is often a very nice question whether the increased production will balance the outlay. The same applies to drainage, machinery, and other agricultural improvements. If this is found to be the practical difficulty in England, it is equally the case in India. The ryot does not farm to advance science, or to solve the problems of agricultural chemistry, but to live. . . . He may often make more profit from low class cultivation and inexpensive implements than if he followed the advice of irresponsible theorists. The experiments of which the model farms of India are the scene are entitled to every respect to the attentive study of agriculturists. But if we venture to hint that they should be followed with caution, we but repeat the belief which the shrewdest farmers of England hold about the much more elaborate experiments at Rothanistead and elsewhere. No one can deny the immense advance which agricultural chemistry has made since the beginning of the century; but it is also notorious that, relying on the advice of over-sanguine theorists, the farmers of England have wasted enormous sums of money on patent manures, fodder grasses with high-sounding designations, and costly implements. An expert in English farming, who, in his early days, had in India taken the same practical interest in Indian agriculture, admitted recently that, under favourable conditions the Indian ryot had little or nothing to learn from Cirencester. The opinion may appear old-fashioned to the would-be reformers of Indian agriculture, but to us it carries the weight of twenty years' practical experience in India, and an equal period of practical farming at home." No one expects or has ever expected consistency or honesty from the *Pioneer*; but we must confess that we never dreamed that after having written the admirable passage we had just quoted the Allahabad paper should not feel ashamed to say, as it now does, that an Agicultural department would be useful in Bengal directly by promoting the introduction of improved farming and indirectly by establishing model farms, which will serve as an example of high farming to landlords and cultivators. In the first place, the Indian ryot does not possess the capital required for the practice of improved farming, and he has nothing to learn in so far as non-agriculture is concerned. The ryot looks upon improved farming from the financial point of view, and this is the only view which either the English tenant farmer or the Indian cultivator can be expected to take. The agriculture of the model farm is swayed by other considerations, and we cannot too carefully bear in mind the fact that "the ryot does not cultivate to advance science, but to live." The enthusiastic advocates of agricultural reform in India cannot afford to recognize this fact, which would at once deal a death-blow to all their theories. We hear much said about the conservatism of the ryot and of his strong dislike to innovations. But the simple truth is that he readily adopts any innovation that pays. Take, for instance, the cultivation of jute. Not long ago the exports of jute from India were quite insignificant, but they have now risen to several millions a year. It did not require an Agricultural department to teach the ryot to introduce jute cultivation. Again, the cultivation of sugar-cane in Behar has immensely increased within the last few years without the interference of agricultural reformers. And it is a stern fact that the sugar-cane crop of an ignorant villager has been known to surpass the best efforts of our costly model farms. The ryot does his best with the limited resources at his disposal, and he has nothing to learn from Cirencester. The transcendental agriculture of the model farm is utterly beyond his means, and no one whose object is to produce a satisfactory balance sheet would practise it. The Government carries it on without hesitation, because the dance is sweet when another pays.

The writer in the *Pioneer* admits that the Government cannot interfere actively in agricultural pursuits on permanently-settled estates. But he thinks that much may be done in the estates which came into the hands of Government, either as being under the Court of Wards, or as Khas mehals under the Collector, as well as on temporarily-settled estates. In the management of Khas mehals the Government can do anything it likes with its money. But it is not justified in spending or rather wasting the property of its wards in risky and doubtful experiments. In regard to the estates which come under the management of the Court of Wards the Government is in the position of a trustee, and we must strongly protest against the misapplication of trust funds in trying experiments under the plea of effecting agricultural improvements. Such a course of action would involve a gross breach of trust, and in the case of private trustees our High Courts know well what view to take of them. The Maharaja of Durbhanga can well point out how many lacs he lost by such experiments by his official Trustees. The British Government in India, Mr. Cross said at St. Bees the other day, is based upon justice, and the carrying out of it. Is it consistent with the principles of justice, we would ask, to waste a Ward's property in experiments-to say the last—of doubtful utility? The writer in the *Pioneer* tells us that the Bengal Agricultural Department, to justify its existence, must do something more than the introduction of agricultural improvements. He observes:—"The department to be of the fullest use must be able to penetrate to the core of the agricultural life of the country, and its real efficiency must depend upon the organisation at its disposal for obtaining accurate information upon all points connected with the material condition of the rural population." We need hardly say that the writer refers to the necessity of creating a staff of patwaris and kanungoes in Bengal. He admits that the patwari has never fulfilled the purpose for which he was originally intended; and yet he would revive the patwari system which has died out in this Province. The ill-paid, inefficient and corrupt patwari is neither able nor willing to give accurate information, and statistics the

perfect accuracy of which cannot be guaranteed are worse than useless. The North-West Agricultural Department has for years been endeavouring to improve the patwari and kanungo staff in the United Provinces; but these efforts have not been attended with much success. The Bengal Agricultural Department, like its prototype in the North-Western Provinces, will be useful in providing a number of hungry place-seekers with employment, and there its usefulness will end.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

At the last meeting of the Legislative Council of India, the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill submitted their final report. It extends to 67 paras., and covers ten pages of the *Gazette of India*. No discussion took place on the subject. The Hon'ble member in charge of the Bill stated that on that day fortnight he would move that the report be taken into consideration. The amendments made in the Bill, as altered last year, are numerous, and in several instances very important. It appears that none of the nineteen amendments suggested by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in his report of September last, has been adopted in its entirety. This has necessarily given great offence to His Honor. Among the alterations made, a remarkable one is about the conversion of all tenants, holding more than a hundred *bighas* each, into tenure-holders, subject to a civil suit, in which the contrary position may be proved, and as a set-off to this preventive clause the original rule about the gradual transition of tenants occupying small holdings into tenure-holders has been abandoned. All the new rules regarding *patnis* have also been dropped. The clauses regarding compulsory registration of all tenures have likewise been omitted, in anticipation of proper provisions being made in the Registration Bill now before the Bengal Council. At the same time a section has been framed to compel every tenant to pay a registration fee to the landlord, whether the same landlord registers his holding or not. The subject of occupancy raiyats has, as a matter of course, engaged the attention of the Select Committee very largely. The great problem was how to comply with the orders of the Secretary of State regarding the twelve year clause, and yet so to undermine it as to make it worthless. Sir Rivers Thompson's scheme was to define occupancy to mean the possession of not any particular plot continuously for twelve years, but of any land in a village or an estate for that period. This was the definition adopted last year, but the injustice of it was so glaring that the majority this year felt obliged to modify it. The modification has taken the shape of omitting the word 'estate.' The rule is now limited to the word 'village,' so that, if a village happens to be in the possession of A., B., C. and D., and the tenant E. chooses to occupy a *cotta* of land for three years in the estate of A., and then takes up a similar plot for four years successively in the estates of B. and C., and ultimately in the twelfth year if he can get hold of the possession of a hundred *bighas* in the estate of D., his occupation of that plot for a few months will count as twelve years' uninterruped occupancy. The judicial, moral and logical perfection of this mode of upholding the twelve years' occupancy clause is what even father Loyola would envy. But it appears that Sir Rivers Thompson is not satisfied with so great a concession to the zemindars. He mourns, too, the resolution come to by the majority to abandon the free sale clause, both in Bengal and Behar, leaving the matter for decision to local custom. We think this is a great gain, and by itself more beneficial to the well-being of the raiyat than all the remaining one hundred and ninety six sections of the Bill put together. Some consideration has been shown to the zemindars in the matter of enhancement. The table of rates has been abandoned, and all just causes of enhancement have been conceded, except that of alluvion. Of course the exception is due to mere *zid*, and has no reason or argument in its favour. The maximum limit of one-fifth has also been abandoned. A few concessions have also been made under the heads of 'contracts and custom'; but the Committee while admitting the just claims of the Zemindar for a law of distraint, has not been able to muster up courage to make a fair concession. Distraint is necessary they admit, but they propose to grant it only "when the Local Government is of opinion that in any local area, or in any class of cases it would, by reason of the character of the cultivation or the habit of the cultivators, be impracticable for a landlord to realize his rent by an application to the Court under Chapter XII, it may by order authorize the landlord to distrain by himself or by his agent." In other words the whole is left to the discretion of the Local Government, or as the zemindars put it, they have been shunted out of the line by showing them a Deadsea apple. It would take more time and space than what we can at present spare to go through all the other amendments and alterations. Altogether there are about two hundred of them, and many of them are of serious import to some class of the community or other. But strange to say the Committee are of opinion that notwithstanding the two hundred alterations and additions, the Bill should not be republished, but hurried on through the Council as fast as possible. Of course no reason has been assigned for this, but it is not difficult to divine what it is. The hot weather is coming on apace. Six weeks hence Calcutta will be unpleasant to delicate nerves and pleasure-loving individuals. The Alsatia of Simla will then hold forth all its charms, and it would be absurd to suppose that for the benefit of the five and fifty millions connected with land in Bengal our rulers should forego their vernal exodus. The republication of the Bill has not been permitted also from fear of grave opposition from all sides. Rather than face a sea of troubles and endless unpleasant discussions, it is infinitely better by passing the Bill at once to cut the Gordian knot, and to solve all difficulties at a stroke. We, who are chained to our desks from year's end to year's end, and the people whose vital interests are in jeopardy, may not perceive this, but the fact remains, and the commentary is obvious. The Bill has since been republished. But that is of no avail to make representations. Will His Excellency the Viceroy be able to rise above the fascinations of the bureaucracy, and let the people have the satisfaction of at least knowing that their interests have not been sacrificed for the sake of the coming Simla exodus? For the sake of business Mr. Gladstone held an autumn session of Parliament, depriving the Lords and the Commons of their favourite recreations of that season, and cannot Lord Dufferin, for the sake of justice to millions, postpone the exodus for a month or six weeks? But suppose that is impossible, what would be the great harm if the Bill be deferred for another season? Bengal has thrived for many many years without the Tenancy Bill. The landlords and the tenants lived in peace and amity. The land produced her plenty. The rents flowed in without any let or hindrance, and the Government revenue was never in arrears. And this has been the case for sixty or seventy long years from the beginning of this century. It was not until the reign of Sir Richard Temple that the idea of a Rent Bill came into prominence, and it has passed through many phases during the past seven or eight years. The Bill is still in so imperfect a state that in a Committee of eleven members only three have come to be unanimous. The remaining eight have written more or less strong Dissents. Is it proper under the circumstances that the Bill should be passed with these eight Dissents without giving the public an opportunity of coming forward to lay before His Excellency their view of the case? Zealots and crotchety people apart, Bengal will not suffer at all for a few months' delay, while the demands of justice and fair-play will be satisfied by republishing the Bill, and giving an opportunity to those who are most interested fully to express their wants and feelings and wishes. Will His Excellency the Viceroy rise to the occasion? We cherish the highest sentiments of respect for his high sense of fair-play, and we shall be sorry indeed if we be disappointed. We would not have made this request had the Select Committee been unanimous. But with eight dissentients out of eleven, the case requires the most careful consideration.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL left Calcutta by the mail Train on Friday last. We are glad that His Lordship during his visit to Calcutta had an opportunity of ascertaining the views on public questions of some of our ablest men. We are informed that he exchanged visits with Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, and we are much gratified to notice the deep interest which our distinguished visitor evinces in the burning questions of the day. We hope His Lordship's Indian tour will enable him to obtain correct ideas about the people and the institutions of this country.

THE Central Committee of the District Charitable Society met at the Town Hall on Friday last. Mr. L. P. D. Broughton was in the chair. It was resolved that "there be a small Committee formed to go into the whole question of the constitution of the Society and submit definite proposals as to the way in which the Society is to be managed, and that it be an instruction to this Committee that they should bear in mind that the districts should also be represented in its constitution." The Committee will be composed of the following members: Messrs. Beverley, Westland, Lambert, Barrington, H. Rustomjee, H. B. Taylor, H. Bell, the Archdeacon, and Babu Pratapa Chandra Ghosha. We are glad that the affairs of the Society are about to receive proper attention. Reforms are urgently needed, and we hope that the Committee which has been appointed will be able to do some good work. The subscribers to the funds of the Society are anxious that the affairs of the Institution should be properly managed, and the complaints which have been made should be inquired into and removed. The reports which were recently circulated about the accounts of the Society, should naturally make the subscribers express their anxiety about the present management of the affairs of the Institution. It has been proposed that the Society should be reconstituted, and the proposal has our hearty support. Mr. Westland, in course of discussion, said that in his opinion "it would be very necessary that in the reconstitution of the Society the members of the Native Committee should also be represented on the Executive Committee." We trust that this suggestion of Mr. Westland will receive the earnest attention of the Committee. Mr. Lambert, we understand, will, under the present arrangement, become the honorary, and Mr. E. Bolst, the paid Secretary, of the Society.

THE UTILISATION of postal agency in the operations of the Telegraph Department cannot be too highly spoken of. "The question of the expediency of amalgamating the Telegraph and Postal Departments in this country was more than once raised during recent years, and received very careful consideration of Government; but notwithstanding the advantages which such an amalgamation seemed to offer, difficulties peculiar to this country and objections of so grave a character presented themselves that it was never found practicable to take any steps in the direction of amalgamation. The main advantages expected from an amalgamation of this kind is to extend the use of the telegraph by increasing the number of telegraph stations, and by spreading these stations widely over the country; and as the amount of work at many of these would be insufficient to employ a special staff, the extension of the Telegraph was contingent on other remunerative work being available for them, and the combination of Postal with Telegraph work offered the simplest solution of the problem. But it appeared not impossible to achieve this result without incurring the disadvantages and risks to efficiency which were found to be inseparable from any attempt at complete amalgamation, and the Director General of Telegraphs was instructed to 'proceed with method and vigour' towards combining the charge of the Telegraph with the Post Office in any station where circumstances rendered such a course possible." It appears from the Statement

published that the total number of Telegraph Offices worked by Postal agency is 216, and that the number of new offices during the past year was 74. This is very satisfactory. People now eagerly avail themselves of the facilities of Telegraphic communication which have been almost brought to their doors, and we sincerely congratulate the Director General of the Telegraphs in India on the great success which has been achieved by his Department in giving practical effect to the scheme for combined action between the Postal and Telegraph Departments.

MR. BROUGHTON'S letters on the Civil Court Reform are attracting a considerable amount of attention. Now that the real merits of the question have been ably discussed by an experienced officer, we are sanguine that measures will soon be taken to remove the evils complained of. Reform is urgently needed in the ministerial establishments of the Civil administration, and the sooner the matter is taken up, the better for the judicial administration of the province. We would suggest that a Commission, composed of two High Court Judges and four judicial officers of tried ability and wide experience be appointed to make a thorough inquiry into the affair, and to mature a plan by which substantial improvement may be effected. Justice Prinsep's tour of Inspection may have enabled him to collect valuable facts in this connection, and we hope he will soon submit a Report clearly showing the points which require immediate attention, and furnishing data upon which remedies could be devised. A correspondent in the *Statesman*, who signs himself an "Old Amla," says that simply increasing the pay of ministerial officers will not be enough for the satisfactory working of a District Judge's Office. "Their respective duties and responsibilities should be authoritatively defined, so that each of the officers may know for certain what is required of him." This reveals a deplorable state of things. The ministerial officers of the Courts do not know what duties they will have to perform. They are often asked to do work of which they are utterly ignorant, and the consequence to the suitors may be easily imagined. The correspondent suggests that the official designation of some of the officers,—such as sheristadar, nazir and muharir—should be changed. "These antedeluvian names," he says, created as they were while Persian was the Court language of this province, are now out of date and unintelligible to our rising generation." We cannot say exactly they are "unintelligible," certainly not more so than any set of English words that may be coined. Both in sound and in sense *sudder ala* was infinitely superior to *sub judge*, but we would not object if these names be changed.

GREAT PREPARATIONS are made, we are told, for the agricultural show, which is to be held at Doomraon, on the 17th instant. Whenever we see a notice of an Agricultural Exhibition in any place, we are instinctively led to suppose that a new race-meeting is projected, and that the officers of the surrounding districts will soon have an opportunity of shaking off the tedium and monotony of *Muffassil* life, and that there will be steeple-chases, and sky-races, tiger-shooting and elephant hunts and *barra-khanas* and bad speeches in abundance—all at the expense of some big Zemindar of the district. Real earnest work is seldom done, and these exhibitions are often planned as mere fancy fairs where people walk about and stare about without deriving any real benefit from the show. We admit that these exhibitions, if properly managed, can do an immense amount of benefit to our agricultural community. But who cares about the advantages? The title-hunters, who have some cash to spare, are put up to organize a show, and to give it a high sounding name for purposes which are too obvious to be concealed. It is the poor husbandmen, and the poorer ryots who suffer. They are made to travel long distances, and undergo the expense of bringing specimen ploughs, and bullocks, and every description of cereal and crop, and undergo untold hardships in a strange place, in an open plain, far from the habitations of men of their station of life. But after all there is no harm in combining pleasure with work, and if organisers of exhibitions will manage to do so, it is better than to have no exhibition and no *tamasha*.

THE Lieutenant-Governor again censures the native Press for the attitude it has taken against His Honor's administration. This is what he says under the section of "Literature and the Press" in the Report on the Administration of Bengal during the year 1883-84, which has just been published:

The number of vernacular newspapers supplied to the Bengal library during the year was 65, an increase of ten as compared with the preceding year. Six of these were daily, two bi-weekly, forty-nine weekly, three fortnightly and five monthly. All the daily and all but twenty of the other newspapers were published in Bengali. The weekly newspapers occupy the foremost position, the dailies being only of secondary importance. The monthly and fortnightly newspapers mostly contain essays on literary and scientific topics and on questions of social importance. Among Bengali newspapers the *Nava-vibhakor*, the *Bharat Mihir*, the *Sadharani* and the *Sahachar*, are perhaps the most influential and ably conducted. The hope expressed in the Administration Report of 1882-83, that a better appreciation of the true responsibilities of journalism was making way gradually among the higher class papers received no very decided confirmation in the year under review. The year was one of unusual political excitement; evoked by certain proposed legislative measures, and all newspapers reflected in one phase or another the predominant feeling of the time. It would be unfair to judge the character or tendencies of the European or Native Press by its tone during a period of such strong excitement and race antagonism; but it must still be observed that during the last year certain Native newspapers, devoted almost exclusively to the discussion of political questions, indulged in language which no other Government would ever have tolerated. It was hoped that their violence would subside with the settlement of the questions which aroused it; and if this hope has not been fully realized, there are still indications that time will bring back that temperance in criticism and accuracy of statement which alone give weight to those professions of loyalty to Government which find such frequent expression in the Native papers.

The native Press has committed the unpardonable wrong of commenting severely upon the measures which His Honor inaugurated during the past year, and it is not a matter of surprise that Sir Rivers Thompson will not look with favor upon papers which, in the discharge of their public duty, indulged, in the words of His Honor, "in language which no other Government would ever have tolerated." We have always advocated temperance of criticism of public measures, and we have always asked our native contemporaries to represent their views moderately and respectfully to Government. But the censure which Sir Rivers Thompson has passed upon it is not deserved. If His Honor persists in irritating the Native Press by such undeserved censure, it will be long, we are afraid, before want of good feeling entirely disappears in the vernacular papers.

IN PRESENTING, at the last meeting of the Legislative Council the further Report of the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, the Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley said: "The Report and the minutes of various members of the Committee expressing their opinions on special portions of the Bill will be published as a supplement to the *Gazette*. There being no Motion before the Council, I am precluded by the rules from making any remarks on this occasion; only with Your Lordship's permission I wish to inform honourable members that I propose this day fortnight to move that the Report be taken into consideration, and I will ask the attention of members of the Council to Rule 28, which says that all amendments should be in the Secretary's hands three days before the Motion is made."

THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT of the Indian Telegraph Department shows that the steps taken, during 1883-84, to spread and increase Telegraphic facilities throughout the country have been eminently successful:

"The arrangements entered into during the latter half of 1883 with the Postal Department, under which every Post Office now accepts telegrams from the public for transmission to the nearest Telegraph Office, and the combination of the Telegraph with the Post Office at many small places where the traffic is not sufficient to support a separate Telegraph Office, have already enabled the Telegraph Department to extend its opinions and the benefits of telegraph communication to numerous small trade centres which have previously depended on the post alone.

The scheme was still only in its inception at the close of the year, but the results already obtained go to show that the increased facilities are fully appreciated.

Telephonic enterprise, both by the Department and by private companies, has developed in a fairly satisfactory manner, but it cannot be expected that the use of the Telephone will be appreciated as rapidly in India as in Europe and America. The operations of the Department generally show satisfactory progress, although the net financial results of the year have been affected by abnormally heavy charges for re-construction of some of the older lines.

2. The total working expenses amounted to Rs. 37,16,330, and the earnings to Rs. 40,91,417, showing a surplus of Rs.3,75,087.

3. The number of paid messages of all kinds tendered at Government offices was 1,825,514, against 1,799,179 during the previous year; but in order that the figures may be comparable, the number for 1882-83 is subject to a deduction of 81,688, being the number of paid messages transferred to the Government lines from licensed systems during the first nine months of 1882-83 under the rules then in force. Under the recent orders of Government, by which each administration retains its own collections on inland paid messages, all such messages transferred to other systems now only appear as paid messages in the accounts of the original administration and are carried free beyond its limits. The real increase in the number of paid messages, during 1883-84 over 1882-83 is therefore 111,023, or 6·4 per cent.

It is satisfactory to record that this increase on all messages is entirely under the head of private messages, and the total increase would have been still greater, but for a considerable decrease in the number of State messages,

4. The net value of paid messages was Rs. 32,20,068. The increased value of private messages was Rs. 93,412, or 3·56 per cent. The decreased value of State messages was Rs. 1,48,952, leaving a net decrease on both private and State messages of Rs. 55,540. Instituting a comparison between the two years, it is also necessary to allow for the change of account-keeping in dealing with licensed systems referred to above.

This system was in force during three months only in 1882-83 and throughout 1883-84. It is estimated that the loss to the Department and the consequent gain to the licensed system due to its introduction amounted to Rs. 15,087 during the latter three months of 1882-83, and Rs. 1,01,428 for the year 1883-84. Had it not been for this change of system, the receipts of 1883-84 would, in spite of the great reduction in value of State messages, have shown an increase of Rs. 30,801."

WE TAKE the following from *Allen's Indian Mail*:

"The declaration of Mr. Chamberlain that he has 'no fear of the Three F's in England, Scotland, or Ireland,' as well as the bold and aggressive way in which both Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain have, without being repudiated by their colleagues, unfolded a Radical land policy for this country, lend colour to the Calcutta rumours that severe pressure from home is being brought to bear on Lord Dufferin to force him to pass Lord Ripon's Bengal Tenancy Bill. It is doubtless the policy of Mr. Chamberlain and the extreme Radicals to do all they can to induce their more moderate colleagues to become accomplices in their schemes of spoliation. They are just now full of glee at the exceedingly uncomfortable position of Lord Hartington, who is becoming daily more and more irretrievably compromised by the audacious Socialistic speeches of his Birmingham ally; and nothing would be more delightful for this faction, or more promising for the success of their designs here in England, than the triumph of seeing Lord Dufferin driven up in a corner by positive orders from Downing-street, and forced to pass a law that outrages all his own speeches on the subject. Confiscation in Bengal, a fitting sequel to what Lord Derby euphemistically terms "a revolutionary remedy for a revolutionary state of affairs" in Ireland, would be an appropriate prelude to the real campaign on which the hearts of Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke are clearly set. It is hoped that Whigs will not take

alarm at spoliation, of which the victims are only Indian noblemen and gentlemen; and it will be a clear gain to have implicated Liberal statesmen like Lord Dufferin and Lord Kimberley in an Indian measure which will serve admirably as a precedent in England.

We have no hesitation in saying that, if the Viceroy were anyone but Lord Dufferin, there would be a great deal of *vraisemblance* about these rumours. The masterful utterances of Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham, and again at Ipswich, on the coming Liberal policy in regard to landlords in England, seem clearly to point to the supremacy of the Radical element in the Cabinet just now; and it may be that Lord Hartington has been intimidated into consenting to what Lord Salisbury wittily called 'the policy of abolishing his own father.' But Lord Dufferin will belie the universal opinion that has been formed of him by all parties in this country, by Radicals as much as by Tories, and will besmirch a splendid reputation, well-earned by a long and most honourable career, if he allows himself to be bullied and browbeaten into a course which his conscience must disapprove. Moreover, we are confident that His Excellency has only to stand firm for a very short time during the storm of Radical attack, to rally to his support all the forces of law and order in England.

THE SAME PAPER says:

"Violent efforts are being made," by Mr. Chamberlain and his Radical allies to make Lord Ripon's return the occasion for a demonstration against the rights of property in India, which may hereafter be utilised in preparing the way for a similar crusade in England. We shall doubtless hear some tall Socialistic talk at the banquet to Lord Ripon at the National Liberal Club, which is to be graced by the presence of Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Charles Dilke, and Mr. Bright. For a time the heathen will rage furiously, and the people imagine a vain thing. But the very violence of these efforts—which doubtless have found their echoes in the Calcutta rumours to which we have referred—will serve, we trust, to direct the attention of the just and honest people of England, to the deeds of oppression to which the Government of Lord Dufferin is being urged by an unscrupulous faction at home. The efforts of the London Committee formed to oppose the Bengal Tenancy Bill have already done much to arouse popular feeling on the point—as has been shown by the numerous articles in the London and provincial Press, that have lately appeared on the side of justice to the zemindars and protection for the ryots. We are glad to learn that the executive of that Committee will meet on Friday Jan. to concert active measures for meeting the present emergency; and we trust that they will be supported, not only by all Anglo-Indians, but also by all those fair-minded Englishmen who do not wish to see Bengal delivered over as a prey to the tax-gatherer and the money-lender. The monster meetings of zemindars and ryots, held simultaneously at Calcutta, Gaya and other places on December 19, prove clearly enough that all classes of the Native Community are united as one man against the Bill. It is denounced by a united Press; indeed, it is difficult to say whether firmer and more determined hostility is evinced by Liberal-Conservative organs like the *Englishman* and the *Indian Daily News*, or by such staunch Radicals as the *Indian Statesman*. As far as Bengal itself is concerned—the unhappy *vile corpus* for these Socialistic experiments—it is not too much to say that against the Bill is arrayed the whole Native community, official and non-official the whole non-official English community, and all the officials untrammelled by bonds of official, discipline; with every sentiment of honour, urging the preservation of British faith pledged in the Permanent Settlement, every sentiment of humanity, every sentiment of justice; while on the side of the Bill we have two or three visionary *doctrinaires*, a sentimental regard for the *amour propre* of Lord Ripon, and a partisan desire to rehabilitate the memory of a Radical Viceroy.

THE COLLEGE REUNION held in the garden of Babu Durga Charan Law yesterday was a decided success. Almost all our educated leaders of society were present. It was gratifying to see hoary-headed veterans mixing freely with beardless youths, and living over again their old school days. We are sincerely glad that the Reunion, under the auspices of Babus Syama Charan Law and Isvar Chandra Mitra, is gaining in importance every year.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY.—In cases of Debility and Defective Nutrition, the use of this celebrated Oil has been attended with remarkably beneficial results. Rowlands Dalton, Esq. District Medical Officer, Bury St. Edmunds, writes:—"In giving my opinion of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken down state of health and strength, which usually precedes and favours tuberculer deposit and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with any thing, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that Dr. de Jongh's Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
Marquis of Ripon, London	16	8	0
Secretary Budaon Institute	13	4	0
Baroda State Library	12	2	0
T. Anund Row Esq., Hassan	13	4	0
Maharanee Shurnomoye C. I. E, Cossimbazar	13	4	0
W. R. Larminie Esq, Krishnaghur	13	4	0
A V. Nursing Murari, Cocanada	13	4	0
A. K. Chowdry, Nagpore	13	4	0
Secretary Naraingunge Reading Room	3	5	0
Poona Native General Library	13	4	0
Secretary Monghyr Public Library	8	6	0
Babu Dwarka Nath Bagchi, Bouleah Circle	6	0	0
" Joyprocash Pande, Bath	10	0	0
" Monohary Lal Shome, Chinsurah	2	0	0
" Mohesh Chunder Mondol, Moisadal	9	0	0
" Kally Kishore Das, Mymensing	13	4	0
" Mohim Chunder Roy Chowdry, Burrisaul	19	0	0
" Mohesh Chunder Singh, Tumlook	8	9	0
" Rosoonlal, Allahabad	6	10	0
" Gobind Chunder Mohapatar, Cuttuck	13	4	0
" Woomalochun Mojoomdar, Moradnagar	13	4	0
" Bany Madhub Gangoly, Bhownagar	6	10	0
" Doorga Das Chatterjee, Krishnaghur	10	0	0
" Gunput Singh, Meerzapur	6	10	0
" Poorno Chunder Das, Chittagong	6	10	0
" Hurry Churn Mookerjee, Dinagepore	13	4	0
" Hurryhur Mookerjee, Bhaptiahi	13	4	0
" Keshub Chunder Dey, Seetapoor	13	4	0
" Ganendro Mohun Mookerjee, Debra Dun	6	10	0
" Sirish chunder Bose, choa	13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette—11*th February* 1885.

General,—3rd Febry—Mr W Heysham, Special Depy Coln, is vested with the powers of a Coln under Act X of 1870 in Furreedpore.

5th Febry—Mr H G Cooke, Offg Magte and Coln, Tipperah, furlough for nine months, from 25th inst, or subsequent date.

Mr A L Clay, Depy Comr, Manbhoom, leave for six months from 1st April 1885, or subsequent date.

Baboo Muddun Gopal Sing temply to be Sub-Depy Coln of the fourth grade, and is posted to the Sonthal Pergha.

6th Febry—Mr R H Wilson, Magte and Coln, Midnapore, on special duty, furlough for nine months, from 22nd March next.

Baboo Chundy Das Ghose, tempy Depy Magte and Depy Coln, Mymensingh, leave for one month, from 3rd Jany last, the date he availed himself of it.

9th Feby—Mr R H Anderson, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Coln, Sarh, Patna, furlough for eighteen months from 15th April next.

10th Feby—Mr K G Gupta, Tempy Jt. Magte and Depy Coln, Cuttack, furlough for nine months, from 30th April 1885, or subsequent date.

Moulvie Mahomed, Depy Magte and Depy Coln, Mymensingh leave for one day, in extension granted 13th Oct 1884.

Mr G A Grierson, Tempy Jt-Magte and Depy Coln, Patna, furlough for eighteen months from 1st May 1885, or subsequent date.

Baboo Annada Nundo Sen, temply to be a Sub-Depy Coln, fourth grade, in Rajshahye Divn, from 1st Augt 1882.

Bboo Parbutty Churn Roy, Depy Magte and Depy Coln, leave for thirteen days, in extension of leave granted 13th ult.

Police—4th Febry—Mr F A Chichester, Asst Supdt of Police, in charge Beerbhoom, leave for six months from 28th June 1885.

5th Febry—Mr H E C Paget, Asst Supdt of Police, Bhagulpore, to act in first grade of Asst Supdts of Police from 24th Novr 1884.

6th Febry.—Mr C S Murray, tempy Asst Supdt of Police, Nagpore, to act in second grade of Asst Supdts of Police from 4th Novr last.

Mr E Muspratt, Tempy Asst Supdt of Police, Shahabad, to act in second grade of Asst Supdts of Police, from 4th Novr last.

9th Feby—Mr C H Parish, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Dacca, was on leave from 13th to 16th March 1884, both days inclusive.

10th Febry—Mr R F Guise, Asst Supdt of Police, in charge of the Dist Police, Poonce, to act as Dist Supdt of Police of that Dist from 16th Decr 1884, during absence of Mr M F Beamish.

Mr G H P Livesay, Asst Supdt of Police, Sungoo, Chittagong Hill Tracts, to act in first grade of Asst Supdts of Police from 16th Decr 1884.

Mr H M Parish, Tempy Asst Supdt of Police, Midnapore, to act as an Assist Supdt of Police, from 16th Decr 1884.

Mr A V Knyvett, Persl Asst to the Inspr-Genl of Police, leave for one month and twelve days, from 1st March next.

Mr H E C Paget, Asst Supdt of Police, Bhagulpore, is transfd to the 24-Pergha dist.

Education—10th Febry—Mr G A Grierson, tempy Jt-Magte and and Depy Coln, Patna, to be Secy to the Dist School Committee of Patna, vice Moulvi Abdul Jubber transfd.

Ecclesiastical,—9th Febry,—The Rev Christian Buckisch and the Rev Christoph Bransfield, Missonaries of the German Mission in Tirhoot, are granted license, under clause 3, section 5, Act XV of 1872, authorizing them to solemnize marriages between persons one or both of whom is a Christian or Christians.

Registration—6th Feby—Baboo Radh Damodar Prosad to be Rural Sub-Regtr of Pachamba, Giridhi, in Hazaribagh, vice Moulvi Abdul Wadud, decd.

Baboo Khagendra Nath Mitra, Depy Magte and Depy Coln, Khoolna, to be also Sudder Sub-Regtr of Khoolna, from 22nd Decr 1884, vice Baboo Deno Nath Dey, transfd.

Customs—6th Feby—Mr S J Khilby has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for eight months.

Emigration—6th Feby—Moulvie Abdul Jubber, Depy Magte and Depy Coln, 24-Perghs, is vested with the powers of a Magte under sect 85 of Act VII of 1871, the Indian Emigration Act.

Jails—10th Febry—The gentlemen named below are appointed to be visitors of the Presidency Jail:—

Mr G E Keith, Sheriff of Calcutta, Mr D J Z min, Dr E Fowler Greenhill, Mr Hurjeebhoy Rustomjee, Baboo Joy Gobind Law, Baboo Preonath Dutt, and Moulvi Ahmed.

Medical—9th Feby—Surg-Maj W A Gilligan, medical officer in charge of the Northern Bengal State Railway, to act as Civil Surg of Chittagong, during absence, on deputn, of Surg R D Murray.

10th Febry—Surgeon A Tomes, Civil Surgeon, Midnapore, furlough for twenty months.

Zoological Garden—5th Febry—Surg Maj D D Cunningham to be Secy to the Committee for the management of the Zoological Gardens at Alipore, from 31st ult, vice Mr C E Buckland, resigned.

Road Cess—5th Febry—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Sarun Dist Road Committee:—

Mr Hugh Llewhellin, vice Mr E G Williams; Mr W Q Macgregor, vice Mr A L Harman; Babu Tirgunanund Upadhya, vice Babu Debi Prosaud.

7th Febry—Babu Kalikishore Munshi to be a member of the Bogra Dist Road Committee, vice Babu Radha Ramon Munshi, resigned.

Judicial Department—5th Jany—The unnermentioned gentlemen to be Hony Magtes for the Sudder Branch in Noakholly, and are vested with the powers of a Magte, third class:—

Mr C A Leister, Baboo Kali Mohun Mookerjee, Baboo Koilash Chunder Bhattacharji, Baboo Ramendra Shah, Baboo Ram Lall Roy, Baboo Ram Lall Sen, and Munshi Tamijuddin.

Mr E B Harris, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Coln, Dacca, is vested with powers under secs 110, 133, 186, and 524 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Moulvie Syed Abdul Aziz to act as a Munsif in Hazaribagh, to be ordinarily stationed at Hazaribagh, during absence of Moulvie Syed Fakiruddin Hossein.

Baboo Ashutosh Banerjee, B L to act as a Munsif in Cuttack, to be ordinarily stationed at Jajpore, during absence of Baboo Prosunno Coomar Ray.

6th Feby—Mr P H O'Brien, Asst Magte and Coln, Nuddea, is vested with powers of a Magte, first class.

The order of 4th Decr 1884, apptg Baboo Hem Narayan Thakur to be an Hony Magte for the Bench at the sudder station of the Muzufferpore dist is cancelled.

The Lieut-Govr accepts the resignation tendered by Baboo Kedar Nath Mookerjee of the apptmt of Hony Magte of the Howrah Sudder Bench.

Advertisements.

KRISTODAS MEMORIAL FUND.

To the Friends and Admirers of the late Rai Kristodas Pal Bahadur,

Sirs,—We beg to inform you that a Public Meeting was held at the Town Hall, under the presidency of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, on the 10th current, for the purpose of adopting measures for the erection of a suitable Monument to perpetuate the memory of the late Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, Rai Bahadur, C. I. E.

2. The form of the Memorial, as decided upon at the Meeting, is an EYE INFIRMARY in Calcutta. It will, we trust, commend itself to your sympathy and benevolence. No human suffering can be conceived more appalling in the consequences it entails upon the sufferer than blindness, and no cure can be said to be more truly blessed than that which restores light to orbs that roll in lifelong darkness.

3. We would feel very grateful if you could support the project with your aid. Subscriptions may be sent, to the undersigned at 18 British Indian Street.

Yours faithfully,
R. C. SANDERS M. D.,
POORNO CHUNDER SINGH,
Honorary Secretaries.

WANTED—A native gentleman as a partner in a Commission Merchants business with capital. Apply by letter care of J. Morgan & Co., 107 Canning Street.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO NATIVE CLERKS AND STUDENTS.

A NEW LETTER WRITER *(sixth edition)* containing letters and official correspondence of every description. Price annas 10. A commercial Letter Writer Ans. 4. A Cate chism of English Grammar Ans. 6.

☞ *Can be had of the auother* :—

MR. JAGAN NATH, VAISH
Randher College,
Kapurthala (Panjab.)

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.

Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible*.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.
738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trustee for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on the application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta,
4/1 *Camac Street.*

TRE LAW LECTURES, 1880.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE HINDU LAW OF INHERITANCE.

Together with: I—A Description, and an Inquiry into the Origin, of the Sradha Ceremonies; II—An Account of the Historical Development of the Law of Succession from the Vedic Perod to the present time; and III—A Digest of the Text Law and Case-Law bearing on the subject of Inheritance.

BY RAJKUMAR SARVADHIKARI B. L.,
TAGORE-LAW PROFESSOR 1880.

OPINIONS OF EMINENT AUTHORITIES AND OF THE PRESS.

Sir Henry Sumner Maine, K.C.S.I., LL.D., F. R.S.
Professor Rajkumar Sarvadhikari—the author of an instructive treatise on the 'Law of Inheritance'.....
A learned contemporary Native lawyer.—*Dissertations on Early Law and Custom, pp.* 56-64.

Selections from the records of the Government of India. Home Department, No. CXCV., *p.* 38
...The best original work on Law published last year—perhaps the grandest yet received in the Library—was Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari's Tagore Lectures on the *Principles of the Hindu Law of Inheritance.* It is an important work on the Hindu Law, written with the erudition and ability of a master.

DR. RAJENDRALALA MITRA, LL.D., C.I.E.
...The learned author is well deserving of the praise given and a great deal more. He has produced a work which marks a new era in Hindu authorship. To the practising lawyer the work does not, perhaps, afford much new matter, for the law he cares for is not *Hindu Law*, but the case-made-law which English judges totally ignorant of the original sources of that law, have thought fit to designate as such; but to the historical student, those who desire to know what Hindu law really was, what fundamental principles underlie it, and how it was gradually developed, it will prove a rich mine of information.

Edinburgh Review, October 1883, *p.*338.
An accomplished Native lawyer.

Westminister Review, New Series, No. 126, *April* 1883, *p.* 552.
Mr. Sarvadhikari has shown a great capacity for research and intellectual labour.

Saturday Review, March 24 *and* 31, 1883.
...A systematic treatise on the Hindu law of inheritance ..... What gives the work a real interest beyond its strictly technical value, and makes it a sign of the times, is that Professor Rajkumar Sarvadhikari fully perceives the wider bearings of his subject. He is not only a Sanskrit scholar, and learned in the wisdom of his own people, but he realizes the importance of Hindu law to Western scholars for the pruposes of comparative and historical jurisprudence.

Law Times, April 21, 1883.
This book is one which it takes some time and trouble to master, but it is well worth while to do so, except from the narrow point of view of a purely English lawyer.
It remains to congratulate the author, which we do with much pleasure, on the great skill he has shown in writing an interesting and valuable law book in a foreign language. It is not too much to say that many an English text writer might take a lesson from this book in the use of his mother-tongue.

Pioneer, July 20, 1882.
The volume before us forms a complete guide to the complex questions of inheritance which are continually arising, and is therefore extremely useful to law students and lawyers. But, apart from its legal merits, there is much to interest the general reader, both in the account given of the *sraddhas*, and in the historical development of the law of succession from the Vedic ages to the present time.
Before taking leave of the author, we would give as our opinion that, for a very long time, no such intelligent, clear, and masterly exposition of such a difficult branch of Hindu law as inheritance is, has been brought before the public. A far more thorough knowledge of what the true Hindu law on this subject is, will be obtained from reading this book, than from wading through all the reports of decided cases that have ever been written.

Calcutta Review, October 1882.
Professor Sarvadhikari has produced, under the above title, a most acceptable addition to the literature of Hindu law. Of the origin of this law in general, he gives a useful summary, and using, as he does, the aid not only of eminent European Sanskritists, but also of the great modern thinkers, Maine and Herbert Spencer, he has given a substantial contribution to the philosophic history of the subject.
Referring to Professor Sarvadhikari's book all who are curious to see the details of development as shown by the Bengal school, we will here only note that it adopts the more liberal and progressive doctrines in regard to every subject on which there is a conflict between the schools.

Civil and Military Gazette July 4, 1882.
To the class of readers for whom it is primarily intended, the work should prove of great value, and to those also who are no longer students in the sense of learners, but who still desire to devote their leisure hours to increase and verify their knowledge, the work in question should afford considerable interest. The remaining chapters of the work are devoted to a detailed discussion of the rules of inheritance prevailing under the Mitakshara and Dayabhaga systems of law and contain much interesting information. But we have said enough to show that Mr. Sarvadhikari has chosen for the subject of his lectures a branch of Hindu law, which is not only of the greatest practical importance, but which even from a purely historical point of view, possesses great value for the student of comparative jurisprudence.

Madras Times, September 1882.
The most interesting and important part of the work before us is that which works out principles of inheritance, and shows their gradual elaboration. The tables of succession, at the end of the tenth lecture give a comprehensive and comparative view of the law of succession. which, we think, will be as valuable as it is interesting.

Price Rs. 16.
PUBLISHED BY
THACKER SPINK & CO.,
5 & 6, *Government Place, Calcutta.*

FOR SALE.
The Hastadeb Zemindary in the Sub-District of Satkhira either as a whole or in portions to suit purchasers.
For particulars apply to
GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & Co. Calcutta,
or DAVID FOGGO, Manager, Satkhira.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.
That commodious three-storied family dwelling-house Nos. 45 and 46, Kansaripara Road, Bhowanipore.
MOHINY MOHUN ROY.

HARRIS

ROYAL HORSE REPOSITORY,

Veterinary Infirmary and Commission Stables,

Dhurrumtollah Street,

CALCUTTA.

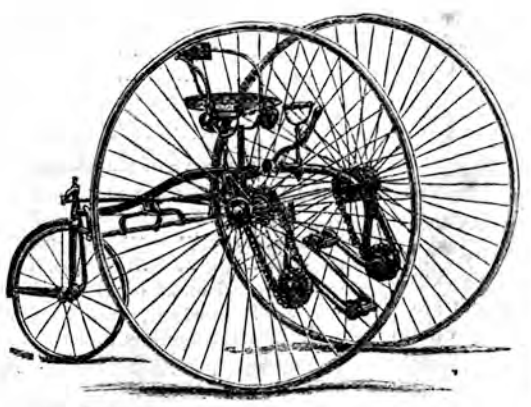
TELEPHONE NO. 160.

R. S. HART BROS.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS.

Job Masters, Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents, Veterinary Surgeons to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Veterinary Surgeons to the Calcutta Tramways Co. Ld., and Consulting Veterinary Surgeons to the Calcutta Turf Club.

BYCYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

ANOTHER INVOICE JUST RECEIVED.



BY RUDGE AND THE COVENTRY MACHINISTS' COMPANY

ALSO TRICICLES FOR JUVENILES.

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

[illegible] & CO.

[illegible]IAGE BUILDERS,

8, OLD COURT HOUSE CORNER,

CALCUTTA.

By Special Appointment to

His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Ripon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, G.M.S.I., &c., The Earl of Lytton, The Earl of Northbrook, the late Earl of Mayo.

HIS HONOR THE LT. GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, HIS HONOR THE LT. GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM, THE NEPAL GOVERNMENT &c.

ESTABLISHED 1775.

STATE CARRIAGES, AND CARRIAGES AND VEHICLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE AND REPAIRED.

Carriages sold on Commission.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARNTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper;*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, & in Air-tight Tins, at 1s 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d.,

Sole Proprietors.

H. SCHWEITZER & CO., 10, ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

F. & C. OSLER

Calcutta,

GLASS MANUFACTURERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Gold Medal. { LONDON EXHIBITIONS...1851-1862. / PARIS EXHIBITION..... 1878. / CALCUTTA EXHIBITION...1883-84. } **For Glass**

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLORED GLASS

CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, AND WALL LIGHTS.

MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF

KEROSINE AND VEGETABLE OIL LAMPS.

MANUFACTURERS OF CUT AND PLAIN CRYSTAL

Table Glassware.

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLOURED GLASS, TABLES, WHATNOTS, CHAIRS, COUCHES AND OTHER

Glass Furniture.

IMPORTERS OF VENETIAN, BOHEMIAN, FRENCH, AND BRITISH DECORATIVE AND ORNAMENTAL GLASSWARE

Manufacturers of Crystal Glass Fountains and Fish Bowls

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS ELEGANT AND ARTISTIC

Venetian Mirrors.

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL

Art Pottery.

The attention of Native gentlemen is called to the splendid stock now exhited in their show rooms. The subject of price has received great attention. Purchasers will find that they can obtain OSLER'S goods at

The Lowest Price.

Compatible with the excellence of quality and workmanship which the firm has during the last 70 years endeavoured to maintain.

F. & C. OSLER,

CALCUTTA.

HIGH COURT NOTICE.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

The valuable zemindary known as the Neilgunge Garden containing about 300 Biggahs of Lakraj and Mowrosi land with a lower roomed house and out-offices together with several tanks and ghats, situate in the Registration District Khurdah annual rent payable Rs. 529-5-6.

The above Garden has been let out for five years at an annual rent of Rs. 2,500.

A. B. MILLER,
Receiver.

Calcutta, 24th January 1884.

NOTICE.

As Cholera is prevalent in the Tanjore District generally and especially in the Town of Kumbakonam and the adjoining villages, the public are hereby warned of the risk they will run by going to that place during the approaching Mahamagham festival which commences on the 19th of February 1885 and closes by the 3rd of the following month.

J. B. PENNINGTON,
Collector District Magistrate & President.

Vallam, 16th January 1885.

MAHOMEDAN LITER[illegible]OCIETY.

The Twenty-first Annu[illegible]zione of the above Society will be [illegible] Hall, on Friday, the 20th February

[illegible]UTEEF,
Secretary.

Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	Rs.	25 0 0
Silver „ „ „	„	10 0 0
Steel „ „ „	„	6 0 0
Smoked Neutral Tinted D. Shape Eye Preserver ...	„	6 0 0
Cataract Spectacles Crystal.....	„	10 0 0
Testers to be sent on deposit of.....	„	10 0 0

Suitable spectacles can be sent to Muffussil constituents on informing their age, and whether they can read very small prints in day-light without spectacles.

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,

Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,
No. 1, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

THE POISON TREE (বিষবৃক্ষ). A Tale of Hindu Life in Bengal. By BUNKIM CHANDRA CHATTERJEE. Translated into English by MIRRIAM S. KNIGHT. With a Preface by EDWIN ARNOLD, C.S.I., Author of "The Light of Asia." In one volume, cloth Rs. 3-12.

W. NEWMAN & Co., LIMITED.
No. 4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

NO MORE PAINS !!!

DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER

WARRANTED to cure pains of every description, arising rom whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Many of the best Physicians of the day prescribe DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER in the very worst forms of these ailments, with success.

Pains of every description have been cured by the use of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER only, when all other medicines have been tried without effect.

Per bottle, Re. 1; large size, Rs. 2; Packing As. 8.

☞ The words PAIN-CURER and NO MORE PAINS ! ! ! are our Trade Marks,

DARLINGTON & Co.,

49, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

☞ Examine the bottle and see it has the Seal, Label, and wrapper of Darlington & Co., and beware of imitations.

Mrs. A. Greenway writes from Umballa. "Please send me by return post 6 bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER as I CANNOT DO WITHOUT IT. IT HAS BEEN OF GREAT USE TO MY FAMILY, SAVED ME.

মেডিকেল কালেজের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা ধাত্রী।

MRS. BASANTO KUMARI DUTT,

Diploma holding, first English knowing native midwife. Removed to 346, Chitpore Road west of the Beadon Park, Calcutta.

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad, Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current Accounts opened free of charge.

Deposits of money received for fixed periods and interest allowed thereon at rates which may be ascertained on application.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures, Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods, and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84."

PATENT COUGH PILLS ! ! !

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re, 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety* !! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,
14, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Only 500 copies of Mr. Holwell's Narrative of the Black-Hole and Graphic description of its massacre, Price 4 As. Post free. Apply to K. Lahiri Esq., 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.—Lal Gopal Goswami, 31, Pataldanga Street, Calcutta.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PHARMACY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Surgeons, Apothecaries and Pharmaceutical Chemists,

54, SOVA BAZAR AND 371, UPPER CHITPORE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

DR. ROOKE'S SOLAR ELIXIR.

~~Rs~~ 4, *Per Bottle.*

A sovereign remedy for the relief of all diseases arising from Nervous debility.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

~~Rs~~ 2-8 *Per Bottle.*

A celebrated remedy for indegestion Flatulence and for restoring tone to the debilitive stomach.

MURRAY'S SPECIFIC FOR THE GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO AND SCIATIA.

~~Rs~~ 4 *Per Bottle.*

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

This invaluable medicine has the extraordinary property of immediately relieving Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, difficulty of Breathing and Huskiness of the Throat. It operates by dissolving the Phlegm and thereby free expectoration.

EDGAR'S CROOP LOTION.

~~Rs~~ 3-8.

An inestimable external application and the only cure for that fearful disease.

MEDICAMENTUM.

Re. 1.

A valuable remedy for all urinary complaints.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PHARMACY CO., LIMITED.

Wholesale Druggists and Large Indenters of all sorts of articles used in Pharmacy Medicines and Surgery.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SIGHT IS THE GREATEST GEM OF NATURE.

We have just received per steamers "Mirzapore" and "Manora" a large assortment of spectacles and eye glasses Telescopes, Opera glasses. Field glasses, Thermometers, Lactometers, Chemical Thermometers, Botanical lenses, Magic Lanterns, Magnetic Machines, Watch-charms and compasses, eye preservers &c. Our cool Brazillian Pebble spectacles have been proved by thousands to be the best and cheapest ever offered to the public:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Concave and Convex Brazillian Pebble spectacle in steel frame at ...	6	0	0	Per pair.
Do. Do. in silver frame at...	8	0	0	„ „
Do. Do. in gold frame at ...	25	0	0	„ „
Eye preserver of 4 neutral tint lenses in steel ...	6	0	0	„ „
Ditto wire gauze velvet bound ...	6	0	0	„ „
Cataract Spectacles	10	0	0	„ „

Best cases leather and metal 8 to 2.

Moffusil orders are attended when stating age, health and whether spectacles ever used &c. sent by Value Payable Post. Repairs neatly executed.

MULLICK & Co. *Opticians.*
37 *Swallow Lane, New China Bazar, Calcutta.*

CANTWELL'S PATENT PORTABLE SUGARCANE MILLS.

Vertical and Horizontal in various sizes to crush from 250 lbs. of cane per hour when worked by one small Bullock, up to the largest size Horizontal Mill which will crush 800 lbs. of cane per hour when worked by a pair of strong bullocks.

For particulars and prices apply to

[illegible] & Co.

Cantwell's Patent Riverside single valve perfectly Airtight Sugar Carts.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.

Vice-Presidents:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£2.000.000
Paid'up Capital	£500,000

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1881.

Life Assurance Fund	£3,112,590
Annuity Fund	£3,95,515

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

INDIAN BRANCH

Chief Office for India. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Receiver, High Court.
W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.
ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India:—ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., Calcutta.

All sorts of Assurances are effected in this Office. Table of Annual premiums for a special number of years for the Insurance of Rs. 1900 to be paid at death. The policy continuing in force after the premiums have been exhausted.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments Rs. As. P.	By 15 payments Rs. As. P.	By 20 payments Rs. As. P.	Age next Birth-day
20	62 2 0	46 8 0	39 0 0	20
25	64 12 0	48 8 0	41 0 0	25
30	68 8 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	30
35	73 8 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	79 8 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
45	86 0 0	66 10 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Endowment Insurance which is [illegible] making a retiring provision for mature [illegible] Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of [illegible]

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if it happen sooner, or on the Anniversary of the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining. Age 60 Rs. As P.	Age 50 Rs. As P.	Age 55 Rs. As. P.	Aige next Birth-day
20	32 2 0	34 14 0	38 14 0	20
25	36 0 0	40 0 0	46 0 0	25
30	42 4 0	48 0 0	57 6 0	35
35	50 0 0	59 2 0	75 4 0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

Notice.

This Press is prepared to undertake Job-work of all sorts at moderate charge.

Apply to Printer, *Hindoo Patriot* Press.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.	As
Per Month	1	2
„ Annum	11	8
„ Single Copy	0	3

IN MOFUSSIL.		
In Advance per Annum	13	4
Arrear Do.	15	8

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	Rs.	As.
Per line	0	4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, *No. 108, Baranussy Ghose's Street, Calcutta.*